Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

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COUNTER-DRIVE SEEN DIFFICULT BY DAILY MAIL

Meeting Between MacArthur And Curtin Preludes Wishful Thinking of Australians

MANPOWER IS DEFICIENT

Melbourne Dispatch Declares Building of Roads and Airfields First Need

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Australian leaders and the United States military authorities apparently discussed Pacific counter-offensive plans on June 7, when General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, proceeded by plane from the Allied Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific to Sydney where he was received by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin and went with him to the official residence of the Governor-General. The discussions continued late into the night.

The following day, MacArthur inspected the American units stationed around Sydney and went back to the front.

Curtin in the Federal Parliament today reported on the results of the conference as follows:

"At the Washington conference it had been decided that the anti-Axis forces should place as much emphasis on the Pacific War as on the European Front. The anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific have so far made it their chief task to check the onslaught of the Japanese. They will most probably receive considerable damage under the Japanese offensive but I am confident that we shall be able to defend Australia until such time as we are ready to advance locally or on a large scale against Japan with Australia as base. Such is the nature of the Australian war efforts and the basic idea governing its strategy."

Following the Washington conference, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, returned to America and has seen Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and commander of the United States Combined Fleet. The wishful thinking is current in Australia that these goings-on portend the imminence of a Pacific counter-offensive. A special dispatch to the Daily Mail from Melbourne dated June 10 comments:

Australians Cherish Hope

"Owing to the fact that Mr. Churchill declared in Washington the anti-Axis forces will prosecute the Pacific War with as much vigor as on the European Front, there is a tendency among Australians blissfully to expect enormously increased supplies of munitions from the United States and intensified warfare by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific and to entertain optimistic views on the future of the war. It will take considerable time, however, for heavy bombers to arrive and no large-scale attacks can be conducted until the air force and transports can be used freely in the waters north of Australia. Also for large-scale land and sea operations, a chain of air bases would have to be prepared and for the construction of air bases labor power is required. Already the maximum limit has been reached in regard to manpower in Australia, so that it must ask for American labor.

"In order to move large forces military roads must be constructed on New Guinea, especially on the Papuan peninsula. Thus for the last six months the efforts of the Australian Government have been concentrated on such tasks. The air force in Australia has gradually been reinforced. In January Mr. Curtin warned the people that every ounce of energy must be put forth to hold the Japanese off for the next six months. The air force in Australia will continue to be increased hereafter.

"If as a result of the termination of the Tunisian campaign the Mediterranean waterways become available we shall enjoy much advantage. To be sure, for the anti-Axis forces to engineer a large-scale counter-offensive, much preparation will be required. In the first place, New Guinea must be wrested back; secondly, such bases must be used to attack Japanese bases and, thirdly, the islands north of Milne Bay must be made strategically usable.

"At the same time, we must effectively check the Japanese attacks on

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True Face of New Guinea Shown By Residents' Letters to Japan

Wilds of This Southwestern Pacific Battle Zone Are Being Rapidly Transformed Into Peaceful Habitations by Efforts of Civil Administration

By a Navy Press Corps Member

The wilds of New Guinea, which still vibrate with the thunder of big guns on the foremost fronts, are being rapidly transformed into peaceful habitations well on the way to self-sufficiency, under the diligent efforts of the Civil Administration. The men there who are patiently and energetically putting their shoulders to the wheel for the reconstruction of the country were recently overjoyed when letters from Japan were distributed among them. These letters had come by air mail, termed the "Southern Super-Express Swallow Intelligence," and the colonizers at once took the opportunity to write replies to their relatives and friends back home.

New Guinea, often mis-represented, is now revealed as it really is by the letters these colonizers have written. The contents of some of these letters, contained in a dispatch from Navy Press Corps Member Nonaka reporting from an undisclosed base in New Guinea, follow:

From an administrator to a colleague:

"As I was among the first to arrive here, the seasonal changes of Japan are gradually slipping from my mind. My colleague and I were quite happy on our arrival as the weather conditions of New Guinea, which had been represented to us as a dark continent, were not as bad as we expected. Moreover, we were expecting to meet with great difficulties in our pacification of the natives who were made known to us as cannibals, but after talking with them we found that they were nothing but obedient simple folks. Although we thought it would be impossible to explain the meaning of the Imperial Way to them, when we tried, we found that we could make them understand, in spite of our inadequate Malai language, the essential features of the Japanese spirit. On the other hand, since they are credulous simple people, they are dangerous people when instigated by unfriendly agencies.

"We had great hopes of making them recognize the strength and the goodness of Japan, but at first they hid themselves in the jungle as soon as they met with the enemy air raid, seeming to fear those raids more than was necessary. However, at present they come out of their hiding immediately after the enemy planes are gone, and I am glad of the fact.

Administrator Wields Hoe

"New Guinea might be called the peaceful land, but being quite different from the Japanese occupied regions of Java and Sumatra, even an administrator here must take up the hoe and do his own cultivating. Furthermore, we are standing firm in the discharge of our duties with the mental attitude of one always at the battle front."

From a typist to a friend:

"It is now sometime since I have taken up duties with the Civil Administration here. The incessant din of the city, and the crowded street cars are like a dream of the past now, and without being bothered with elaborate toilet and clothing, I am leading a very leisurely life here. The beautiful blue sky and the Southern Cross are very wonderful.

"People think of this district as simply a jungle area, but here I find all kinds of beautiful flowers blooming in wild confusion. There are roses, marigolds, and canna flowers, and in the evening I find fragrant flowers that look like free-

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FOE'S CHANCE RISKY TO LAND IN EUROPE

Will Lose 1,000,000 Troops If Anti-Axis Attempts Landing Operations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—"Anti-Axis forces will lose 1,000,000 troops if they attempt landing operations on West Europe," reports a Berlin correspondent for the Stockholms-Tidningen.

His report published in his paper runs, in gist, as follows:

"According to anti-Axis plans, the invading forces, divided in groups each consisting of 50,000 men, will be sent to their destinations on board transports convoyed by a large number of destroyers. First, battleships and cruisers will open fire against the entire coast while airplanes will bomb the defense lines of the German forces.

"Anti-Axis forces, 120 men aboard each steel boat, will be landed on the shore followed by small-sized tanks.

Half Will Drown

"However, at least half of the landing troops will be drowned as Reich U-boats will sweep into action to bombard anti-Axis warships and transports. Furthermore, German bombers and fighters as well as land batteries will open fire against the enemy landing troops and consequently the damage on the part of anti-Axis forces will further increase.

"Even if anti-Axis forces succeed in establishing bridgeheads after suffering serious losses, they will have only 12,000 or 13,000 men left out of 50,000 troops.

"In this connection, German military authorities observe that it would mean a remarkable success if anti-Axis forces succeed in landing 23 per cent of the landing troops after crossing the Straits of Dover.

"Moreover, the second landing forces will lose half of their strength. Even if they should succeed in advancing eight or 10 kilometers after landing, they will not still reach the fortified line of the German forces.

"In all probability, the Reich forces will launch severe counter-attacks three days after the invading troops have effected landing. Enemy forces will also land ammu-

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U.S., BRITAIN SCHEME FOR EUROPE LANDING

To Seize First German and Italian Controled Islands In Mediterranean

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SOFIA, June 8.—America and Britain plan to divide the Mediterranean into two parts and first to reduce the German and Italian held islands in those waters as the first step to be taken before they begin their much propagandized landing operations on the European continent.

Gathering the reports arriving here from various points concerning the operations the anti-Axis nations are planning and what the Axis nations must do to handle them, the following points can be noted:

The first aim of the anti-Axis forces will be to reduce the German and Italian bases in the Mediterranean, that is they will effect operations to occupy Sardinia, Sicily, the Dodecanese, and Lemnos islands. They intend first to divide the Mediterranean into two parts, the eastern, and hypothesize that the operations against the German and Italian held islands will be the urgent duty of the Anglo-Americna air forces in West Asia and Africa.

After these operations are over, they plan to land on the European continent. Reports indicate that the Anglo-American air forces are concentrating on bombing the Italian and German held islands in preparation for their reduction. In contrast to this no operational preparations have been started in the eastern Mediterranean. It is said that this is because the transfer of a part of the enemy's air forces from North Africa to Syria has not yet been completed.

Special Force Organized

Further the enemy is propagandizing loudly that a special type of landing force is being organized in Tunisia, Egypt, and Syria, and declares that the group in Tunisia is made up of American forces, and that those in Egypt and Syria are composed of British and Greek troops. The enemy says that the troops who will operate against Italy will be Americans. This is because one of the British armies which took part in the Tunisian operations, either the British 1st or 8th, has been transferred to the Syria, Iran, Iraq Area to unite with the forces

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CONFLICT SEEN BETWEEN REDS AND CHUNGKING

Main Force of Chinese Communist Unit Starts Action in Border Regions

CHIANGSTERS ALARMED

Further Aggravation in Situation Expected; Ho Sends Wire To Chu Te, Mao Tse-Tung

Domei

NANKING, June 11.—The main force of the Chinese Communist unit under General Lin Piao as well as a portion of the unit under General Ho Lung, acting under orders issued by the Communist headquarters to withdraw from their front lines have begun precautionary military action against Chungking forces in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border regions, it was authoritatively learned today.

The order was issued by the Communist headquarters following a conference of leaders held recently at Yenan.

Alarmed by the hostile move of the Chinese Communist army, Generals Ho Ying-chin and Pai Chung-hsi, respectively chief and vice-chief of the General Staff of the Military Council of the Chungking regime, dispatched a joint telegram to Chu Te and Mao Tse-tung to demand the immediate suspension of the hostile action, the information added.

However, according to the same information, the movement of the Chinese Communist army has continued in defiance of the orders of the Chungking regime, and Chungking is now deliberating on the concrete measure to meet the move of the Chinese Communist army at the conferences now being held in Lanchow, Sian and Loyang.

The development of the problem is being closely watched by Chungking political circles which are of the opinion that the attitude of the Chinese Communist army toward the Chungking regime is indicative of the further aggravation of the situation, the information concluded.

Producers' Talks Held

Domei

CANTON, June 11.—According to a report from Chungking the second conference of producers from all parts of the Chungking-controled region, called on June 1, was over on June 9, after it had been extended for a week.

The chief question which received the attention of the conferees was that of meeting the situation which has been caused by the lack of commodities and the accentuation of the tendency for prices to rise sharply.

All conferees knew that the key to the situation was in the extension of productivity. But they were at a loss to know precisely what to do to increase the industrial output.

After a week they had no hope of reaching agreement. The conference was extended for two days. But this did not help things.

Chiang Kai-shek took a keen interest in the conference. He himself opened the meeting with an address in which he stressed the need of increasing industrial capacity if the vicious inflation which had been in evidence for some time was ever to be arrested. He was present at all the sessions.

The conferees, however, managed to dispose of more than 400 proposals. All these measures were concerned with the industrialization of the Chungking-controled region.

It will be recalled that the first conference of producers held in 1939 was concerned chiefly with the problem of increasing farm products.

The stress which is being put by Chungking on the need of increasing industrial productivity tells a tale of the tightness of the economic corner in which the regime is placed.

Thai National Holiday

There will be no reception at the Royal Thai Embassy on the Thailand National Day on June 24, it was revealed Friday. However, cards will be received at the Thai Embassy at 418 Nakamaru, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, on the occasion, it is understood.

Hasegawa Off for Taihoku

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, who was in Tokyo to confer with Government leaders, left Fukuoka for Taiwan on Friday, reports Domei.

U.S. WATCHES DEVELOPMENT IN ARGENTINA

Still Withholding Recognition Although Notified by Ramirez Regime

BRITAIN ALSO HESITATING

All Argentine Circles Except Minor Leftist Element Hail New Government

Mainichi

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Reports from Washington indicate that the American Government has determined to acquaint itself with all factors responsibile for the inauguration of the Ramirez government before deciding whether to recognize it.

The American Government also is watching the Ramirez government whose attitude toward America would be taken into consideration in the determination of its course toward the new Argentine regime.

According to observers in London, Britain has not decided its attitude toward the new Argentine government yet. These observers believe that Britain will act quickly in recognizing the Ramirez government if the necessity arises, however it is certain that Britain will act on the question after consulting America. Meanwhile the British Government is pursuing a watching and waiting attitude.

Diplomats Busy
By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Ever since the inauguration of the new Argentine regime, the diplomatic representatives here of various countries on the American continent have been holding almost daily conferences in an attempt to reach agreement on the attitude to be adopted by their governments on the question of recognizing the Ramirez Government.

Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, and Bolivia only waited for the promulgation of the new Argentine constitution to give formal recognition to the Ramirez revolutionary government. Colombia and Venezuela followed quickly by having their envoys in Buenos Aires intimate to the new government there intention to enter into formal diplomatic relations with it.

Mystery continues to surround the attitude of the American Government toward the Ramirez regime. Reports to hand give every indication that the American authorities are keeping a close watch over the situation in Argentina.

All American officials who are interested in the political change in Argentina are maintaining a studied silence about what America may do with the new Argentine government. Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his press conference on June 9 avoided saying anything about the question.

It seems that the new Argentine government for the first time on June 9 sent a formal note to America through the American embassy in Buenos Aires. It notified the American Government of the inauguration of the revolutionary regime and the personnel of the new government.

In Argentina the new Ramirez government is regarded favorably

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ROME CELEBRATES ITALY'S WAR ENTRY

Third Anniversary Solemnly Celebrated

Domei

ROME, June 10.—Solemn celebrations, befitting to the times, were held in Rome today in commemoration of the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, which also happens to be Italy's Navy Day.

As the initial function for the auspicious day, the grave of the unknown soldiers in Vittoriano was decorated with a floral wreath by Vice-Minister of the Navy Admiral Arturo Riccardi, who acted on behalf of the entire navy staff, at 8 a.m.

From 10 a.m. solemn ceremonies were conducted in the presence of King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel III and numerous prominent Italian officials, and gold medals were presented to the bereaved families of the war dead, and special decorations and bandages given to the war wounded.

The Japanese and German military attaches in Rome attended the felicitous functions.

Extra Diet Session Aims Bolstering of War Power

Mission of Parliament to Direct People Toward Flawless Consolidation of Nation's Wartime Structure Stressed

By a Political Commentator

In view of the approaching 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session which will be convened on Tuesday next week, it will not be amiss to study the problems facing the Diet Session.

It goes without saying that the forthcoming session had as its objective the further strengthening of the war power to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia. The Government, in explaining the object of the coming Extraordinary Diet, says:

"Although the object of the coming session is to obtain an approval for the budget bills and the other legislating bills which require prompt decision, the government is intending to clarify to the world the conviction of Imperial Japan in regard to the prosecution of the national policy."

This would mean that the budget bills and the other legislative bills concerning the enterprise organization policies, emergency measures for the increased production of foodstuffs, and postponement of prefectural elections will be put before the Diet, and will demand a positive cooperation on the part of the people.

Furthermore, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his address before the general meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association declared:

"Under the present situation, the government, with a firm determination, expects to lead the people in accomplishing the objectives of the present war."

It would be no exaggeration to say that Japan is now standing on a crossroad of her future destiny. Under such a situation the only road to victory lies in further solidifying the internal unity, in strengthening the will of people to endure all ordeals, and in producing the necessary war materials.

The government is pushing forward with a firm determination and conviction for the establishment of Greater East Asia, and the Imperial Diet, too, in accordance with the government policy, is making all preparation for further efforts. Thus the object of the government in convening the emergency session of the Diet is not because it was necessary to improvise emergency measures for the organization of the enterprises and the securing of increased production of foodstuffs only, but it was because the government is faced with the necessity of declaring its firm determination in breaking the present critical situation, while bringing about the concentration of the national total power and combatting the propaganda war of the enemy nations.

The fact that the Tojo government has always convened a special session whenever any question demanding prompt action has arisen, shows the respect with which the governments considers the Diet. Especially the speech delivered by Prime Minister Tojo on the administration policy at the beginning of the 81st Diet Session clearly shows the direction toward which the government policy is tending. In the speech the Prime Minister said:

"The guiding principle of the government is to utilize to full advantage the brimming power of the hundred million people of Japan." Again in a speech before the meeting of the War-Time Administrative Special Committee the Prime Minister declared:

"The attitude of the government in prosecuting the War-time administration is not to exercise the iron hand of its power, but to depend on the consciousness and the loyalty of the people."

On the side of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, there was felt

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U.S. MINERS' STRIKE IS STILL UNSETTLED

Mine Workers Resent Ickes' Threat to Fine Future Strikers After Truce

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Although a partial agreement has been reached between the United Mine Workers of America and a league of mine operators in central Pennsylvania yesterday concerning the proposed increase in wages of coal miners, the situation still remains threatening.

Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior today declared that coal miners who dare to go on a strike after the truce period for the current labor dispute will be subjected to a fine of $1 a day per capita. He further stated that those who went on a strike during the period from June 1 to 7 will be fined $1 per person and the sum accruing from this step will be contributed to charity enterprises.

This bold statement has provoked serious repercussions among the laborers. Expressing its firm stand, the United Mine Workers declared that so long as Government authorities remain impudent enough to utter these remarks, it will be forced to launch a strike again.

On the other hand, a part of coal mine operators still remain uncompromising against the miners. They were bold enough to declare today that the uncompromising attitude of Chairman John Lewis of the United Mine Workers was responsible for the fact that the direct negotiations between mine operators and Miners' Union hit a deadlock.

In the meantime, the new agreement reached between the Miners' Union and the league of mine operators in central Pennsylvania is reported to provide for an increase of miners' wages by $1.50. Considering the fact that the Miners' Union made a concession of 50 cents in their demand, it seems to have acquired advantageous conditions besides the increase in wages.

The league mentioned above is a big organization with 65,000 workers under it and the conclusion of a new contract between the United Mine Workers and this body means the collapse of the common front of

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CULTURAL PROGRAM OUTLINED BY CHINA

Wartime Propaganda Policy Fixed by Supreme Defense Council

Domei

NANKING, June 11.—The National Government of China today announced through its Publicity Ministry an outline of its wartime cultural propaganda policy which was decided upon at a meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council held yesterday.

The first section of the outline provides for the basic policy of the wartime cultural propaganda of the National Government of China, while the second section deals with further details on the basic policy. The third section clarifies concrete measures to be taken by the National Government of China to execute the plan.

The outline of the wartime cultural propaganda policy, clarifying the fundamental ideal of China's ideological warfare under the current war situation, shows how the nationwide spiritual mobilization should be effected and how to make all the nationals feel fully conscious of the present war by eradicating existing Anglo-American ideas.

Reorganizing all cultural works in China, the National Government of China will place them under its guidance and supervision in order to make their activities harmonize with the national requirement.

In line with the wartime structure established in the political, military, and economic fields since the National Government's participation in the current war, the authorities are going to establish a wartime structure in cultural propaganda.

Lin Explains Policy

Domei

NANKING, June 11.—The twofold purpose of the Wartime Cultural Propaganda Policy Draft Plan just published by the National Government is to contribute to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by liquidating Anglo-American thought and Communist ideology and by establishing for all time a cultural system indigenous to East Asia, Lin Pai-sheng, Publi-

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LIMITS PLACED ON WORK HOURS ARE ABOLISHED

Cabinet Adopts Measure to Lift Limitation Ordinance In All Factories

TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Preparation of Bills for June 15 Extra Diet Meeting Also Speeded Up

Seven legislative bills and an administrative measure abolishing the Factory Working Hours Limitation Ordinance were adopted by the Government Friday at a regular session of the Cabinet.

With a view to securing an epochal increase in the production of vital materials, the Government had decided to invoke the Wartime Administrative Special Cases Law for decreeing special cases of the Factory Law and for abolishing the limitation on the hours of work at factories. Accordingly at Friday's Cabinet meeting (1) Special wartime cases of the Factory Law and (2) Repeal of the ordinance limiting the hours of work at factories were brought up and duly approved. This is the fourth time that the recently-instituted Wartime Administrative Special Cases Law has been invoked.

The Government had also been speeding up the preparation of the various bills for the extraordinary session of the Diet to be opened on June 15. At the Cabinet meeting on June 8 it decided on the drafts of the various legislative bills to be introduced in the Diet and has been putting them into legal form. The bills were then brought up at Friday's Cabinet meeting and duly adopted.

These bills provide measures connected with the funds for making adjustments in business enterprises for the strengthening of wartime priorities, a special account for the management of foodstuffs in Chosen, bond issues to cover subsidies for increased production of rice in Chosen, bond issues to cover subsidies for increased production of rice in Taiwan, bond issues to cover the general accounts budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year, special measures in regard to military accounts and amendments of the Nation Rehabilitation Bank Law.

JAPANESE MOTHERS HOLD GRAND RALLY

Pledge to Bring Up Valiant Naval Flyers

A grand rally for expressing the resolute determination of Japan's mothers to bring up strong and valiant naval pilots who will fight on the front lines was held at the Gunjin Kaikan at 12:30 p.m. Friday sponsored by the Dai Nippon Aviation Women's Association, with the cooperation of the Navy Ministry, the Communication Ministry's Aviation Bureau, the Tokyo Municipality, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai Nippon Women's Association.

The meeting was attended by about 2,000 women including Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira, Mrs. Yoshiko Furusho and others. After the observation of national group rites the meeting was addressed by Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka, following which the pledge expressing the resolution of Japanese mothers to raise competent flyers for the navy was taken.

The day's program also included a talk on the Imperial Navy and the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the movie, Annals of Naval Battles and an entr'acte, "Follow the Spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto," performed by the Toho Troupe.

U.S. Replacing Lost Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Construction work is being rushed in American dockyards to build new ships to replace 11 of the United States warships that have been sunk in the South Pacific, it was announced recently by the United States Navy Department, according to a report from Washington. The announcement disclosed that replacements are being made for the aircraft carrier Hornet, heavy cruiser Northampton, the light cruisers Atlanta and Juneau, and the destroyers Barton, Benham, Cushing, Moffett, Monsen, Preston and Falk.

MILLION AMERICANS MAINTAINED ABROAD

Rear-Admiral Land Indicates 41,000 Tons Freight Daily Are Being Sent Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The United States maintains more than 1,000,000 American troops overseas and is sending out 41,000 tons of freight daily, according to statistics published by the United States Government, says a Washington dispatch received here today.

Rear-Admiral Emory Land, chairman of the War Shipping Board, gave out figures for the total tonnage requisitioned by the United States Army and Navy in the four years between 1939 to the end of 1942 as follows:

	No. of Ships	Tonnage
Army	113	3,300,000
Navy	243	1,700,000
Total	356	5,000,000

In one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, army transports carried a total of 10,500,000 tons of freight overseas, which means that for every soldier sent overseas 82 pounds of material were shipped each day. On this reckoning, 1,000,000 American troops are being maintained abroad and 41,000 tons of provisions and munitions shipped to far-flung theaters of war.

Functions of O.W.I.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The Office of War Information, which the United States established immediately with the start of the current war as an organ for domestic and overseas propaganda, has been found to be functioning in the following domains;

1. The O.W.I. has in its objective the dissemination of propaganda throughout the world, except businesses which are looked after by the committee for adjusting commercial and cultural relations with North and South America.

2. The structure of the O.W.I. is gradually enlarging. It employs 3,800 men at present and its budget totals about $6,000,000.

3. The O.W.I. is divided into the domestic and overseas propaganda departments, but a greater significance is attached to the latter, as is seen from the fact that three-fourths of its total budget and two-thirds of its total employes are shifted to overseas propaganda.

4. The O.W.I. Overseas Propaganda Department is sub-divided into the eastern press propaganda section and western press propaganda section. The former section is placed under the control of Joseph Burns, former foreign editor of the New York Herald Tribune and has its headquarters in New York. Propaganda connected with both the Axis, anti-Axis and neutral countries in Europe, Africa and Central Asia is handled by this section. The latter has its headquarters on the Pacific coast and under the leadership of Owen Lattimore, adviser to the Chungking regime, is absorbed in propaganda over East Asia.

5. The foreign propaganda department maintains offices in various foreign countries, and belongs to the diplomatic organs. It has agents in all anti-Axis and neutral countries except Central and South American countries and Portugal.

6. The foreign propaganda department is operating on the 24-hour basis toward all countries irrespective of whether they are Axis or anti-Axis or neutral, using almost all the languages of the world.

The chief languages used by the department and the hours for propaganda are: Spanish (six hours 45 minutes), French (seven hours 45 minutes), German (12 hours 15 minutes), Italian (10 hours 10 minutes, Bulgarian (30 minutes), Chinese (two hours five minutes), Danish (one hour 30 minutes), Greek (15 minutes), Finnish (one hour), Arabic (one hour 15 minutes), Czech (two hours), Swedish (one hour) and Japanese (three hours 15 minutes).

U.S. Miners' Strike Is Still Unsettled

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mine operators who have so far maintained a solid unity.

By the signing of this agreement, the stand of the Miners' Union has been remarkably strengthened and it is surmised that other mine operators will successively follow suit in the future.

Mexico Trains Airmen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The Mexican army air school in Guadalajara will enlist 400 recruits from next September, showing an increase over the usual enlistment of 150 trainees, it was reported from Mexico City.

French Concession Transfer in Shanghai Now Being Discussed

Domei

NANKING, June 11.—With the retrocession of the French concession in Shanghai to the National Government of China near at hand, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, yesterday conferred at his official residence here with Hsia Chi-feng, chief of the assessment section of the Concession Transfer Commission of the National Government, to discuss the measures to be taken in this regard. It is understood that the National Government will shortly open negotiations to arrange for the retrocession of the French concession. The National Government, it is recalled, already has taken over the French concessions in Tientsin, Hankow and Canton from the French Government.

CULTURAL PROGRAM OUTLINED BY CHINA

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city Minister of the National Government, stated here today.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government has launched on the radical reconstruction of the moral and material fabric of the Chinese nation and to this end set going a new national movement for sharing in the work of establishing a new order in East Asia. The Wartime Culture Propaganda Policy Draft Plan is inseparably connected with that movement.

"As soon as it entered the war, the National Government manifested its determination to live or die with Japan and undertook to share both the moral and material burden of the war. I am glad to be able to state that both on the moral and material sides solid unity has been achieved for the discharge of all the responsibilities behind the lines.

"It now remains to go a step further to increase production and assist materially in the prosecution of the war. The cultural propaganda plan just adopted is aimed at contributing to the successful prosecution of war through cultural channels. On the negative side, it seeks to uproot Anglo-American thought and wipe out Communist ideology. On the positive side, it is designed to establish a cultural system indigenous to East Asia.

"In 1930 at Hongkong President Wang Ching-wei published an article entitled 'The Collapse of Two Invisible Psychological Forces' advocating the liquidation of Anglo-American thought and Communism.

"Many years have passed since then but President Wang is now leading the Chinese nation in a war being fought precisely toward that end. Both Anglo-Americanism and Communism are on the verge of collapse. It will be the task of the National Government to cooperate with Japan in order to effect complete eradication of those two pernicious ideologies.

"We must then make positive efforts toward the construction of a rejuvenated Chinese culture. The peace movement is not a mere diplomatic armistice movement nor does it mean a mere military truce. It must be at once an ideological, a psychological movement. The War of Greater East Asia is an ideological, a psychological war. By means of a strong wartime cultural propaganda policy we must win the war also in the ideological field."

NEW BOMBERS OF ENEMY

Liberator Planes Ideal to Combat U-Boats, Foe Claims

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—The renovated Liberator bombers of the Royal Air Force which are now capable of extremely long flight-ranges with the addition of auxiliary fuel tanks, are being used as weapons for counter-offensives against Axis submarines in the Atlantic Ocean, it was announced by the press section of the British Air Ministry.

The new Liberator bombers can be flown for 18 hours on 3,200-kilometer flights, and are ideal machines to patrol the Atlantic waters where anti-Axis vessels are subjected to the pestilence of Axis U-boats, it is claimed.

To Check Disturbances

STOCKHOLM.—Prime Minister John Curtin announced a drastic Cabinet decision aimed at checking industrial disturbances, states a report from Canberra. The decision, which will be implemented by national security regulation, calls for enrollment of any employer, agent of employer or employe in any industry now protected against military call-up in defense duties or work under the manpower authorities if, without lawful excuse, they should fail to carry out their duties.

U.S. GANGSTERS HAVE FIGHT WITH SOLDIERS

Sailors in Los Angeles Also Join Melee to Wipe Out Assault Crimes—Many Injured

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Several hundred American troops and sailors engaged in a fierce fight with a large group of youthful gangsters in Los Angeles on June 9 and numerous casualties were caused on both sides, says a report reaching here.

The melee, violent like few which have been witnessed in Los Angeles and many other American cities, is a curious commentary on the fact that America is at war. It suggests that the American people have ceased to believe in discipline.

The fight came about in this way. There had for some time been troops and sailors assaulted very frequently in the downtown district of Los Angeles by groups of depraved and criminally-minded American, Mexican, and Negro young men. The victims in most cases had been robbed of money and all things of any value on them after they had been overpowered. The troops and seamen quartered in the city decided to take revenge and on June 9 several hundreds of them showed in the busy thorough-fares with their theaters, bars, and dance halls and watched for youthful gangsters. They defied the police who attempted to intervene and proceeded to take hold of gangsters whom they had little difficulty in telling by their attire. The gangsters were not to give in meekly. Presently, fierce fights were going on here and there.

The youthful gangsters, who have increasingly been in evidence on the streets of Los Angeles for some time, are easy to distinguish by their clothes. They make a point of appearing on the streets exposing their chest and wearing trousers which are tied at the ankles. This is an outfit which is getting popular with all sorts of young men whose character has been undermined in all parts of America.

There were many Mexicans among those who were injured in the struggle. This fact led to the Mexican Consul in Los Angeles cabling a detailed report of the incident to his Government. The Mexican residents of Los Angeles are under orders from the Consul not to leave their houses at night for the time being.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Mexico City indicates that the authorities of the Mexican Government are taking a very serious view of the Los Angeles incident for which they would hold the Washington Government responsible. They are indignant over the affair because they have reason to believe that many of the injured Mexicans were the perfectly innocent victims of the American troops and sailors, who they hold forgetting themselves in their excitement had started to molest peaceable and law-abiding Mexican residents without distinction.

Counter-Drive Seen Difficult By Daily Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

Port Darwin, the Gulf of Carpentaria and other points on the western coast of Australia. It will no doubt take several months before the decisions reached at the Washington conference take effect. Meanwhile, it will be the tasks of the Australian Government to increase the production of munitions, build roads and prepare air bases."

U.S. Censors Total 15,000

BUENOS AIRES.—Approximately 1,000,000 pieces of mail and 70,000 telegrams are daily perused by 15,000 censors and assistants in the United States, it was revealed in an article in the American Magazine. The cost of this supervision in 1942 amounted to $26,500,000.

600 P.I. Schools to Reopen

Domei

MANILA, June 11.—Six hundred primary schools will be reopened within this year throughout the Philippines, it was learned here today.

Of these schools 200 will begin classes from July 1. Japanese language teachers are to be attached to each school, it was also learned.

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Nippon Literary National Service Body To Sponsor Huge Commemoration of Basho

In honor of Matsuo Basho, best known "haiku" poet of Japan, the 250th anniversary of his death will be observed on a large scale in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Otsu, Iga Kozuke and other places for ten consecutive days beginning November 13, under the sponsorship of the Nippon Literary National Service Association, reports the Asahi.

The special functions during those ten days include a memorial service, a nation-wide poetry rally to be participated in by some 1,000 poets, memorial lecture meeting, memorial service in front of Basho's tomb, exhibition of Basho's calligraphy and the presentation of the Okunohosomichi a 'No' dance account of Basho's travels through northern Japan.

For each function a special committee of widely-known poets and literary men, such as Fusho Tomiyasu, Gesso Ito, Dashaku Iida, Mrs. Kana Hasegawa, Yasutaka Teruoka, Yoshihide Shida and many others.

Much-looked-forward-to is the performance of the No dance, dramatization of the Okunohosomichi, by Kyoshi Takahama who previously had greatly contributed to the innovation of No dance by publishing, "Tokimune," and "Yoshitsune." Through his fifty-year study of Basho he is expected to reproduce in the No dance the most accurate characteristics of Basho, who loved truth and simplicity in nature, having completely extricated himself from the complications of life.

The autographic exhibition is to be on a larger-scale than formerly, displaying plenty of material to show the poet's whole personality.

EXTRA SESSION TO BOLSTER POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

a grave necessity for a reorganization of the whole structure when it was realized that the Association was lacking in administrative control, at the committee meeting for the revision of the War-Time Special Police Regulations. Consequently, at the time of the reorganization of the Cabinet which took place last April, three men from the Association were appointed members of the Cabinet after which a wholesale reorganization of the Association was carried out, centering on the establishment of the Association's organization in the House of Representatives.

Following the reorganization, in expectation of the convening of a special diet session, the Association began preparation for it. Especially concerning the establishment of a special committee for the conduct of the session, the organization of the enterprises which is to be the main question on the floor, and the securing of foodstuffs, special commissions were appointed, and preliminary investigations were started on June 7.

A death-defying fighting spirit is now filling the people of Japan, and the plans for organizing and mobilizing this fighting spirit is about to be unfolded in the coming special diet session. Therefore, it is the great mission of the coming Diet to give direction to the power of the people and to render flawless the development of the fighting spirit.

The Enterprise Organization bill which was made public recently is one that is in perfect accord with the decisive stage of the present war, and it is also very complete. And it goes without saying that all the productive facilities must be concentrated on the super-important industries. However, in investigating this bill, it is necessary that the factual conditions be considered deeply. The Diet must display its administrative ability in mobilizing the cooperation of all the people for the establishment of the reorganized national economy.

It is the same with the increased production of the foodstuffs.

After the practical application of a new policy to the Chinese National Government a while ago, through Prime Minister Tojo's visits to Manchoukuo, China, and the Philippine Islands, and through the visits of the Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, to various regions in the South, the joint defense and the economic concert among Japan, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, and the Philippine Islands are becoming the foundation upon which a new East Asia is being built.

It is the fundamental policy of the diplomacy of Japan to respect the autonomy of each nation so that each may find its rightful place in the world fabric and hope that each in its own way make progress in the world. It is in such a way that the unity of the peoples of East Asia can be solidified, and that the trust placed upon the Axis nations will grow more implicit. Prime Minister Tojo will undoubtedly declare the national policy to be advocated by the government with his usual courage and straightforwardness, and will elucidate to the world concerning Japan's war aims which are based on righteousness, while at the same time leading the people into a great march toward the successful conclusion of the war.

The road to the victory is one. The people of Japan, keeping in their hearts the spirit of the Imperial Rescript, must march on until victory is won.

U.S., Britain Scheme For Europe Landing

(Continued from Page 1)

in West Asia thus to have a huge force concentrated on the Turkish border. This force has been put in a position ready to move into operations in the Balkans or move into Afganistan to prevent the Soviets from moving south; both these movements to be undertaken after carefully watching the Turkish situation. It is also said that there is the necessity to have these troops ready to move into India if a need for that should arise.

Supports Spanish Freedom

The enemy also is trying to organize a special Anglo-American force on the border of Spanish and French Morocco. This force, however, does not seem to be regarded as very important and it is not believed to be powerful. It is said that this force is more significant politically; that it supports the freedom and democratic movement in Spain and seeks a chance to break down General Francisco Franco's dictatorship. It hopes to do this and set up either a new government with pro-British leanings or a monarchy. This idea is supported by the fact that Spaniards opposing the present government are being organized into a volunteer force in French Morocco.

In regard to the Anglo-American economic operations after the end of the Tunisian war, it is found that American companies have gained almost all the rights for the development of zinc, iron, cooper and other minerals. This indicates how great will be the American economic invasion of North Africa in the future.

The former route to North Africa and Egypt was from Dakar, through Belgian Congo and the Sudan, but that now has been shortened to be from Dakar to Algiers, Tunis and Egypt. Already planning to exploit the resources of North Africa American and British capital is building new munitions plants in Egypt and Syria in addition to expanding the already existent plants.

Tsai Pei Visits Waseda

Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, visited his alma mater, Waseda University, on Friday. He met President Hozumi Tanaka, professors and alumni of the university, refreshing fond memories of the pleasant hours that he spent in study and play on the campus.

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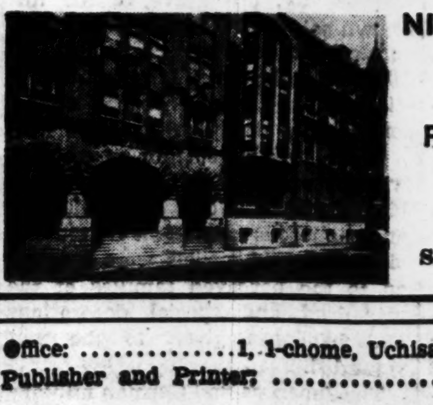

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CHIANG'S PRICE LAW INCREASES DISORDER

Students and Military Men Are Driven to Buy Rice in The Black Markets

Domei

CANTON, June 11.—Since the putting into effect of Chiang Kai-shek's personally set up price control law, social unrest and a breakdown of the people's living conditions in the Chungking-controlled areas have been increasing in seriousness. The price control law is bringing about effects opposite to that planned, with students and army men forgetting their given duties and feverishly dealing in rice.

Two outstanding examples of such a condition appearing in the enemy press recently are:

1.—Ordered by General Yu Hanmow, commander-in-chief of the enemy 7th war zone, "There are among the Army men who deal in rice. Because this will make the supply of rice for the army hard to secure, such should be handled severely," the Hsiaokuan Defense Headquarters proclaimed, "If there are any army men or men in military uniform who deal in rice these will be severely handled and the rice will be confiscated."

2.—According to a magazine editorial under the subject "School Students and Rice," there are a large number of Chinese schools of various grades at Hsiaokwan and its vicinity and, as these students have no means to buy rice and salt on the ration basis, they now are resorting to buying these daily necessaries on the black market. Without going to school, they are engaged in the illegal deals, which fact is becoming a source of grave concern to Chinese educational authorities. Schools to which they belong, the magazine holds, ought properly to look after the interest of students, but are utterly indifferent to this state of things.

More U.S. Ships for Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Two additional American destroyers will be transferred to the Brazilian navy tomorrow, raising the total of American destroyers consigned to the Brazilian navy to 10 vessels, according to a dispatch from Miami.

U.S. Watches Development In Argentina

(Continued From Page 1)

by all except the leftist element which is in a minority and powerless.

Argentine financial circles are behind the new regime for whose healthy development they have sincere solicitude.

Meanwhile, American diplomatic circles have been struck by the swift and fair attitude of the Axis nations in extending recognition to Argentina and it is believed that the United States too will recognition soon. Reports indicate that American diplomatic quarters feel that they have been beaten by the Axis in the diplomatic move toward Argentina.

For example, the New York Times on Thursday declared, "It is clear that the America government holds a considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the new Argentine regime. As long as the new regime's policy toward America is merely a reiteration of cooperation in voice only unaccompanied by actual proof, is doubtful whether America, even if it recognizes the new regime, will apply to that regime the terms of the lend-lease act."

Tht Washington Post on the same day bitterly asserted, "No matter what steps the new Argentine regime may take hereafter, America will probably not treat it as a true ally as it does Brazil and Mexico."

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MANPOWER RESOURCES OF REICH ASTONISHING

Survey Reveals Figure to Be 28,100,000—Excels That At Beginning of War

The tremendous manpower resource of Germany was, by a recent survey, found to be the astonishing figure of 28,100,000 workers (not including the labor of enemy war prisoners), it was announced by the German authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Mainichi on Thursday.

The latest figure excels that which was registered at the advent of the war by 3,500,000, and records the highest level since the last war.

The increase shown in the present war is a promising factor as compared with the statistics compiled during World War I when the total registered in 1914 at 18,000,000 decreased to 13,500,000 by 1918.

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SILAYAN DEVELOPS AGRICULTURE IN P.I.

Director of Plant Industry Introduces Modern Farming Methods From Japan

Hilarion Silayan, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, stands behind a huge network of agricultural promotion activities, his hands firm on the helm, his mind keen to every possible improvement of Philippine farm life and the building of a nation strong and stable.

He is alert. He has a full grasp of the functions of the entire agricultural machinery under him, and recently he has backed wholeheartedly the introduction of more efficient and highly-developed agricultural methods and facilities from Japan.

Seeks Self-Sufficiency

Faced with the problem of placing the Philippines on a basis of economic self-sufficiency for future progress, Director Silayan recently said that Filipinos must keep planting, cultivating and harvesting. "As it has been mentioned in one of the three-point cardinal policies, as a condition for our independence, the stability of the New Philippines depends upon the new progressive agriculture as its life-blood," he declared.

A man of executive talent, Mr. Silayan would go out in the fields to put into practice the results of his experiments in plant growing. It is for this reason that he deserves the name of the "best farmer" in the Philippines.

His energetic work in improving agriculture began immediately after a four-year study at the Agricultural College of the University of the Philippines in Los Banos, when he was appointed as Deputy Governor of Lanao, Mindanao.

Only his enthusiasm and self-sacrificing spirit for the advancement of agriculture made it possible to overcome the difficult task of teaching the wild tribes of Morolandia the modern ways of making the soil yield the fat dividends such as coffee, avocado, oranges and mandarins.

Introducing modern farming methods, Mr. Silayan is the first to succeed in checking the pernicious "Cainginn" system of primitive farming no common among the native inhabitants. It was a harmful method of felling virgin forests and not reforesting, then, of tilling the soil and after harvesting the crops, leaving the lands to waste.

Started in 1925

However, his first direct contact with Philippine farm life came in 1925 when he was employed by the Insular Irrigation System under the former Bureau of Public Works. Six years later, he was induced as director of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

His service assignments ever since then are too numerous to enumerate. A glimpse of his varied activities follows: technical adviser to the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, chairman of the Division of Agriculture and Forestry of the National Research Council, president of the Philippine Scientific Society, member of the Board of Governors of the National Cooperative Administration, member of the National Economic Council of the Philippines, and member of the National Social Security Board.

When the Central Administrative Association was created by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines in 1942, Mr. Silayan was appointed director of the Bureau of Agricultural Administration.

Increasing agricultural importance again demanded him in the post of the new Bureau of Plant Industry created on May 28, 1943 by the Executive Commission. It is in this field where Mr. Silayan is to contribute his share to the building of a healthy New Philippines and to bring about his cherished resolution to its full realization.

SCHOOL IS ESTABLISHED FOR STUDENTS OF SPHERE

The former American School in Naka-Meguro is now being used as educational institution for students from the Co-Prosperity Sphere and Axis nations, according to Michio Ishikawa, head of the education department of the International Students Society which is now operating this institution.

Among the students who are now attending the school are: Chusakdi Jaiyanama, son of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Dang Van Gnu who is an exchange student from the French Indo-China, Filipinos, Germans, and others.

About 100 students, who have been selected by the Japanese Military Administration will enroll here soon and upon completion of their studies, will be dispatched to various countries of the Southern Region.

Mr. Ishikawa stated the school is intended primarily for the purpose of teaching the Japanese language and its related subjects so foreign students will have deeper comprehension of the language and historical background to appreciate the spirit of the Japanese.

Torpedo Warfare Improved Vastly by Late Kuwashima

Hero of Russo-Japanese War Lived and Died for Bettering Its Technique—Made Invaluable Contributions in This Direction

The late Vice-Admiral Shozo Kuwashima, father of Japanese torpedo warfare lived and died for improvements in torpedo warfare, declares Rear-Admiral Toyotoshi Higure in a lengthy comment on the late Vice-Admiral, in the Tokyo Shimbun.

The life of the late Vice-Admiral Kuwashima as told by Rear-Admiral Higure follows:

"Vice-Admiral Kuwashima's eagerness and enthusiasm regarding torpedo warfare is eloquently manifested by his naming his two children, "Raikichi, and Raizo' respectively. (Rai in Japanese means torpedo.) Awake or asleep he had nothing but torpedo-boats in his mind. Born in Awajishima in 1870, he entered the Naval Academy in 1889 and was graduated from the same school four years later. As a naval cadet he went on board the Kongo which navigated as far as Hawaii. He participated in the Sino-Japanese War on board the Musashi and during the war was promoted to Second Sub-Lieutenant. In 1896 he joined the Torpedo Corps in Kure and got on board the 13th torpedo-boat, starting his career as torpedo-boat officer.

"In 1898 he was appointed to a committee charged with bringing home the torpedo-boat, Murakumo which had been ordered in England. During his stay in England he exerted his great power for investigation and eagerness to further his study concerning torpedo-boats, thus making great contributions to the betterment of Japanese torpedo warfare. Leaving England in January 1899 aboard the Murakumo he arrived at Yokosuka on April 3. Soon after he was appointed commander of a torpedo-boat and later was charged with the difficult task of equipping torpedo-boats. By exerting all his ability and knowledge, he built new torpedo-boats of superior quality, thus to prepare Japan for the Russo-Japanese War.

Commander of Hayabusa

"With the commencement of the Russo-Japanese War, he was appointed commander of the Hayabusa of the 14th flotilla. The Hayabusa was of 152 tons with a speed of 29 knots. The 14th Flotilla, during the blockading of Port Arthur was entrusted with the task of accommodating wounded seamen. During the first blockading operation, the Hayabusa was attached to the Hokoku Maru which was under the charge of Commander Takeo Hirose (then Lieutenant-Commander) and sheltered Commander Hirose and his subordinates after their mission had been completed. On the occasion of the second blockading of Port Arthur, Commander Hirose together with his subordinates met gallant death in action, while issuing orders aboard the Fukui Maru.

"During the battle of the Yellow Sea, the 14th squadron was dispatched to Dairen. Upon receiving telegraphic information of the appearance of the enemy fleet, the 14th squadron left harbor accompanied by the Hayabusa. In the ensuing night combat, the Hayabusa took part in the attack, but unfortunately it found no chance to discharge torpedoes. In later years the Vice-Admiral regretfully stated about the night attack, 'It is a sad lot to have come back from the attack without even discharging a single torpedo.'

"Through the experiences gained in the surprise attack on Port Arthur and the battle of the Yellow Sea, torpedo warfare was greatly improved. As the result of a reshuffle of personnel in the torpedo corps, Vice-Admiral Kuwashima was installed in the position of commander of the destroyer, Shiranui. Thus, solidifying the naval strength, Japan was able to score unparalleled victories in the ensuing night naval battles, which certainly astounded the whole world.

Fought Foe in Bad Weather

"Vice-Admiral Kuwashima under the command of Commander Hirose on May 27 fought against the enemy naval forces in defiance of unfavorable weather. In broad daylight the Shiranui torpedoed an enemy battleship while it suffered two hits which caused four deaths and six wounded. Nothing daunted it participated in the night attack on the same day. On the way to Miura Bay it encountered enemy armored cruisers and inflicted severe damage upon them in cooperation with a torpedo-boat flotilla. Again the Shiranui met an enemy destroyer, and during the combat the ship sustained 24 hits which caused serious damage to the steering-wheel. However, like an angered lion it circled round and round continuing its assault on the enemy and succeeded in sinking the enemy destroyer.

"In recognition of his meritorious achievements in the Russo-Japanese War he was decorated with the third class Order of the Golden Kite. He was brave and valorous in action, and most creative and fervent in conducting improvements in torpedo warfare. Close on the heels of the Russo-Japanese War, he was appointed instructor of the Torpedo Technique Training Institute, the predecessor of the present Torpedo School. Later, as a staff member of the Education Headquarters of the Navy and as instructor of the Naval Staff College as well, he made numerous improvements in the technique of firing, in handling torpedoes and others by fully utilizing his experiences in actual combats. The greatest of the improvements is the transferring of the handling of torpedoes from the hands of engineers to the men who should discharge torpedoes in fighting. In firm conviction that the latter should know everything concerning the torpedoes they are to discharge, Vice-Admiral Kuwashima and his fellow-instructor launched innovations in the curriculum of the Torpedo School. Thus, he pushed forward the improvements in war weapons and doubled or trebled the capacity of torpedoes which had been hitherto regarded as no match to the mighty destructive power of artillery.

Made Further Contributions

"After the Russo-Japanese War destroyers made their pompous appearance in naval warfare as indispensable armament. The large-sized Umikaze and Yamakaze were built. The Vice-Admiral, then Commander, was made the first captain of the Umikaze and contributed to the improvements in maneuvering ships, and in warfare strategy, thus enhancing the further development of destroyers.

"With the commencement of World War 1 in 1914, he was installed in the post of commander of the 16th destroyer under the leadership of Vice-Admiral Yamaya and was dispatched to the South. The 16th destroyer in concern with the cruisers, Kurama, Tsukuba and Asama scoured the Southern seas and later, in cooperation with the naval units under the command of Rear-Admiral Matsumura, successfully occupied numerous islands in the Southern seas. During that war he was promoted to Captain, his valiant achievements recognized with the granting of the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun.

"In 1915 he was appointed commander of the battleship Yakumo. He was then commonly known as Kuwashima, the Yakumo Captain, because through his experience in maneuvering destroyers he handled the large warship in the same way as he did the destroyers. After that he became the captain of the Katori, Aso, Hiei, and Ise in close succession. In 1919 he was promoted to Rear-Admiral and was made the commander of the 3rd destroyer squadron and only one year later, the commander of the 2nd destroyer squadron. In 1921 he became Head of the Torpedo School.

"As commander of a destroyer squadron he manifested fully his highly experienced skill in issuing orders with clear insight and timely judgment. His eagerness and bravery when giving orders standing on the bridge in naval maneuvers, reminded spectators of the real night combat in the Japan Sea.

"In 1923 he was appointed commander of the Chinkai Naval Station and in the same year was promoted to Vice-Admiral and retired in the following year. In 1925 he passed away, bequeathing clear footprints behind him for younger generations to follow, particularly in the field of torpedo warfare. He is not living among us any more, but his spirit and superb technique have been beautifully blooming out in the naval battles in the Pacific and Indian Oceans."

TRUE SITUATION IN NEW GUINEA

(Continued from Page 1)

sia, the blood-red flowers of the flame-trees, and trees with leaves and the flowers shaped like those of the cherry but whose flowers are of a reddish purple color. We gather these wonderful flowers and decorate our desks with them.

"Besides the ordinary tropical fruits such as bananas, papaya, mangoes, pineapples, and lemons, we have been fortunate enough to taste a very rare fruit called sasap. This fruit is simply delicious with milk-like meat.

Wear Silver Shoes

"Although the Indonesian women are wild and walk around bare-footed they dress splendidly when they go to the city. There are some who wear silver shoes. The Papuans bow to us respectfully, but they only bend their hips with the upper part of their bodies straight, so that they look right into your face even when they are bowing to you. In this peaceful land the birds of paradise, parrots, and the macaw sing and chatter among the trees, and where the fire-flies float in the air."

From a farmer to his wife:

"New Guinea is the land where we can raise anything except the winter products raised in Japan proper. This year the onion and the potato crops were not so good, but the green vegetables and radishes, we could eat them within a month and half after sowing the seeds. It isn't wise to let them grow any more.

"There is no fear of damages to our crops from the insects as the land is of virgin soil, but there are certain irregularities in the fertility of the soil. We hardly imagined that we could raise the Japanese vegetables so abundantly, and the wonder is that several crops can be harvested in one year. This however, is a problem we must study more in detail.

"Our hearts were filled with gratitude when we offered a portion of the first crop of vegetables before the household shrine along with a package of caramel that we had obtained from the soldiers. But now we are raising big crops of vegetables, and the soldiers are very pleased to have them.

Natives Work Hard

"Although we have heard that it was no easy task to employ the natives, who have no fear of losing a livelihood, in the farms, the natives we have employed so far are all very industrious workers. However, they seem to have an aptitude only for one kind of work; for instance, one native would be good only for plowing, another for sowing seeds, another for cutting weeds, etc. Consequently, we cannot get good results unless we find the work that is just suited to his aptitude.

"Even the dark Papuans seem to have human hearts no different from ours. Once when they were about to go home as their term of employment was finished, one of them brought a splendid lizard drum and left it with me insisting that he wanted to give it the Tuan (master). Those people then asked us to give them work the next time they came. We all felt something expanding in our hearts."

Foe's Chance Risky To Land in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

nition and try hard to defend their stand.

"German inference in this connection is that out of the 150,000 troops to be landed in three landing operations, 65,000 will be killed at the beach immediately after the landing, while additional 30,000 men will be wounded or taken as prisoners.

"The remaining 55,000 troops will be able to advance 20 kilometers from the coast but they, German authorities opine, will be wiped out by the Reich army.

"After these considerations, a military strength of 500,000 men will be found insufficient for landing operations in one sector. At least, 150,000 well-equipped crack forces will be necessary. Since 16 net tons are necessary for transporting one soldier in the current war, great difficulties will have to be met in the question of shipping in connection with the projected landing operations."

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels and cargo were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A Party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 12, 1943
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Captain	Cargo	The owners of vessel & cargo
No. 390	Steamship	Relau	British	(British) Frederick William Chamberlin	Heavy Oil about 100 tons	(British) Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.
No. 391	„	Rantau	„	Unknown	None	„
No. 402	„	Rompin	Unknown	Unknown	„	Unknown

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1943

Ineradicable Antagonism

The covert Anglo-American rivalry, which has been so apparent behind the recent political maneuvering between De Gaulle and Giraud in North Africa, is not confined to this one area by any means. It is a deep-seated antagonism which has its ramifications all over the world wherever the United States and Britain confront each other.

It is a well-known fact that the United States and Britain found themselves at odds soon after the first World War. These two Powers, who were both bent on the domination of the world, were in keen competition everywhere over the division of colonies and semi-colonies, over the acquisition of raw materials and over the control of colonial markets. The improvement in their relations as the crisis of a fresh war developed, culminating in their military cooperation, was, however, simply due to the community of interests which their attitude toward the Axis Powers accidentally brought about. The inconsistency and antagonism fundamentally existent between them have remained unremoved, therefore, despite the establishment of their comradeship-in-arms. This accounts for the interesting phenomenon of the conflict of interests growing between these two countries at the very time that the progress of the war situation is making their closer collaboration imperative.

In September, 1940, when the United States handed over fifty destroyers to Britain, the latter was forced to offer to the United States the use of her possessions in the Western Hemisphere including Newfoundland, the Burmuda islands, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Guiana. The United States' occupation of bases at these places meant the establishment of her hegemony over the Caribbean Sea. This has put a virtual end to the British activity in the Caribbean Sea on the one hand, and has furnished the United States on the other with a powerful strategic position necessary for the establishment of her control over the Atlantic. Although the age-long strife between the two Powers in the Caribbean Sea has come to an end in this way, the establishment of American hegemony over this region will only accentuate Anglo-American antagonism because it will pave the way for America's control over the Atlantic.

The progress of the war has increased the importance of India and Australia to Britain, but being conscious of her own inability to protect these important sections of her Empire, she was forced to seek the aid of the United States. Taking advantage of this situation, the United States, not content with lending military aid for defense, tried to extend her economic influence over these regions with a view to turning them into war material production centers. With this end in view, she has dispatched many experts and technicians to India since the autumn of 1941, and has succeeded in reorganizing Indian industry on the American plan. All this means that the ground has been prepared for the technical and capitalistic invasion of India by America.

A similar situation obtains in Australia. America's relations with Australia were not formerly of a very important character, but as the present war developed, the United States' concern about Australia was rapidly deepened. It is now clear that Australia is of immense importance to the United States both as an economic hinterland in the present war and as a base of strategic importance. By sending her troops, technical skill, and capital to Australia, the United States is steadily consolidating her position in that country.

The United States is likewise pursuing the same line of policy toward Canada. On August 17, 1940, a Defense Agreement was signed between President Roosevelt and MacKenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, at Ogdensburg, New York, under which a Defense Committee was set up to discuss all problems bearing on the defense of the North American continent. This shows that leadership in the formulation of Canadian military plans has passed into the hands of the United States. Nor can it be denied that the unification of the defense plans of the two countries will produce far-reaching effects on their political and economic relations. The highway connecting the United States and Alaska, which was built across Canada, will serve to cement United States-Canadian relations still further. The two countries, which have a common historical origin and have always been closely related, will find that the present war has made their military, economic and political relations closer than ever. It may safely be said that Canada has virtually become one state of the United States.

Up to the outbreak of the present Great War, the United States did not seem to take any special interest in Africa where her interests were indeed comparatively insignificant. Her advance into the African continent since the outbreak of the war, however, has been very noteworthy. She has begun to direct much attention to the importation of manganese from the Gold Coast and chrome from South Rhodesia. Posing as "the arsenal of Democracy," she is now taking over the produce of Africa instead of Britain. She is also taking advantage of the growing economic difficulty of the Union of South Africa to supplant the diminishing British supply of materials to that Dominion with her own exports, as witnessed by the jump of American exports to the Union of South Africa at one bound from $35,000,000 to $104,000,000 in the course of 1941.

Further, the British plan to manufacture war materials in places secure from air raids is being put into execution in Africa with American capital. Prior to her invasion of North Africa in November, 1942, the United States signed a trade agreement with Portugal concerning transactions in important commodities between the United States and Portuguese East Africa Then, her expeditionary forces were landed in Belgian Congo and other points. Such aggression on America's part against Africa is a prelude to the execution of her Atlantic and Mediterranean policy, that is, her ambitious designs on the European continent. It means the encroachment by American imperialism on the British sphere of influence and America's arbitrary taking over of British rights and interests in Africa.

Conflicting views finding expression in America and Britain on post-war programs for Europe show that the two countries are finding it difficult to see eye to eye on their European policy also. When at the outbreak of the present European war, there arose among Americans much comment concerning their European policy in the first World War, the view came to predominate that the policy of non-interference in European affairs—isolationism—was a great mistake. Isolationism has thus been given up in America as being incompatible with American imperialism. The United States today aims at the establishment of her complete control over the European continent through an out-and-out intervention in European affairs in the conduct of the present war. Accordingly, Anglo-American antagonism and conflict arising out of their rival claim to the domination of Europe is destined to become accentuated. The antagonism which shows itself in the relations of De Gaulle and Giraud simply reflects the conflict between the United States and Britain who are both eager to secure control over France. This Anglo-American antagonism is a barrier to the establishment of true cooperation between them and the source of constant trouble and uneasiness in the anti-Axis camp.

A Year Ago Today

June 12, 1942

The walled city of Nacheng, strategically important enemy position located some 62 kilometers southeast of Japanese occupied Fuchow, was brought under complete command of the Japanese Forces after the furious street fighting which followed their dauntless penetration into the city at 4 a.m. today.

* * *

Relentlessly driving forward in pursuit of 10,000 troops of the enemy, crack Japanese Units today pierced the defenses of Kienchang, strategic railway junction on the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway line and completely occupied the city after mopping up enemy remnants.

* * *

Criticizing the lack of public cooperation in the rubber saving drive, President Roosevelt today, at a press interview, said that the national rubber reclamation campaign would commence from June 15 and would continue for a duration of two weeks in order to cope with the severe rubber shortage caused by the importation difficulties experienced recently.

* * *

The anti-British movement staged by Mahatma Gandhi, great Indian patriot, is assuming serious proportions, and alarmed at the situation, the British authorities have been propagating that Gandhi and Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, ex-president of the Indian National Congress, are pitted against each other.

Labor Dilemma in U.S.

(From The Shanghai Times)

The war production in the United States appears to be outstripping the ability to draw upon the national reservoir of manpower—an additional 7,000,000 workers are said to be needed—so that the American war output, which has been so often proclaimed to be nearing its maximum, is repeatedly retarded, reduced and is now in danger of being disorganized. The "arsenal of the Democracies" is thus becoming topheavy and facing the consequences of bad organization.

The population of the farm belts are better off than the city-dwellers, who in the main comprise industrial workers and the salaried classes, in view of the high prices which food commands in wartime, both because of the needs of the civilian population and of the fighting forces. But the progress of the war, together with the steady extension of the war theater, has necessitated the calling up of more men for the army, navy and air services. Simultaneously such a tendency has necessitated increased industrial and commodity output for feeding the various branches of the fighting services. This explains the dilemma of the labor shortage as it exists in the United States today.

But in the absence of an increase in the food supplies, prices have been sky-rocketing. Industrial workers are the first to complain of food shortage and to demand higher wages. Officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have raised objections to the fixing of a wage ceiling, pointing out, not without reason, that such a measure would tend to lower the morale of the industrial workers. Even the price-fixing and rationing systems and commodity control have failed to arrest the debilitating effects of the present inflationist tendency in the United States, as witness the heavy buying spree of all classes of people who have generally increased their nominal wage-earning power, though the real wages have steadily depreciated in the meanwhile.

The so-called Bankhead Bill, which has been vetoed by President Roosevelt, favors increasing the incentive to farmers by enhancing the prices of farm products, but in American financial circles it is emphasized that the farmers are already in a position of great advantage, financially speaking, as compared with the rest of the community. America's labor dilemma and food shortage would be inexplicable unless account is taken of the fact that Lend-Lease promises have taken up 25 per cent of the total U.S. food production. Sensing the grave danger to the United States itself, the Roosevelt Administration now favors the temporary stoppage of a part of agricultural implement factories in their war business in order to resume the manufacture of their ordinary production. In other words, the gravitation of the Lend-Lease promises is to be eased for the time being in order to provide a solution of domestic problems.

Nor is the suggestion that Mexican and other foreign workers be imported at all feasible, since it will provoke strong opposition from American industrial workers and farm-hands who fear a general lowering of wages. In the factories, on the farm and in the mines, American industrial workers will be faced with keen competition by foreign hands, and thus fresh problems, probably of a more acute nature, might arise before the American Government authorities are done with present ones. The decision forbidding in principle any change of working place seems to indicate that agricultural employment is drawing industrial workers away from large cities and not vice versa. Compulsory labor is now being suggested as a panacea, but as the situation stands today, there seems no possibility of keeping all classes of the American people quiescent and satisfied. The only possible solution would probably be a partial one, and the labor dilemma and allied problems in the United States may well lead to the collapse of the "home front" with unthinkable consequences to the actual war fronts and affecting not only America itself but also her allies.

Provoker of War

(From the Tairiku Shimpo)

The present World War would not have broken out if from the very beginning America had followed the advice of the Isolationists, contented herself with a co-prosperity sphere of the American continent and not cherished any designs of world domination. Nor would it be an exaggeration to say that also the first World War, the Manchurian Incident and the China affair would not have broken out but for U.S. action.

We need not repeat that the war aim of the Axis Powers in the present struggle is to establish co-prosperity spheres in East Asia and Europe. However, a world-wide struggle was bound to occur as America tried to include not only East Asia but also Europe into the sphere of her power. The two great co-prosperity spheres of Greater East Asia and Europe are self-sufficient and the peoples living in them may enjoy great prosperity. However, as long as American imperialism is not satisfied with one of the three great spheres of the world, i.e., does not abandon its designs of world domination, the close cooperation among the Axis Powers must naturally continue indefinitely.

Thus it must be said that American imperialism which is preventing the peoples of the world from enjoying peace, is the eternal enemy of mankind. As long as America is being ruled by these imperialists, the peoples of the two great Co-Prosperity Spheres, led by the Axis Powers must unite in order to crush America. Also in America there are people who realize the significance of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the New Order in Europe. The question, however, is to what extent the American masses are sympathizing with the opinions uttered by the Isolationists. As long as these Isolationists are but a minority, and America is not satisfied with the co-prosperity sphere of the American continent, it is inevitable that the Axis Powers should invade the American continent owing to strategic considerations.

Australia Disillusioned

(From the Syonan Sinbun)

It is daily growing more and more apparent that Australia is gradually but unmistakably becoming disillusioned as to her true position in the Pacific in relation to aid from America commensurate with her defense needs. Recent statements by Envoy Evatt in Washington and Douglas MacArthur, runaway "hero" from the Philippines, are but echoes of the internal murmurings of the Australian people.

It is also significant that the peace faction in Australia is said to be gaining ascendancy. They are convinced—and are out to convince those who continue sheepishly to swallow without question the sugar-coated propaganda of the Anglo-Americans—that Australia must herself decide her own fate, whether to continue a losing fight until finally annihilated, or throw in her lot with the comity of nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Australians are a practical people and have had little use for the British hitherto. They have made mistakes, no doubt, due to blood ties, but they are not incapable of facing and retrieving their position, while there is still time for them to do so. A complete volte face will save their bacon for them now and in the future. If they continue to allow themselves to be made tools of by the Anglo-Americans, they are doomed to share the fate of other nations which have sought to oppose the Tripartite Powers.

They have only to take a leaf from the book of the astute French authorities in Indo-China, where peace and prosperity reigns today because the French decided that they had to decided their own fate. By voluntarily cooperating with Japan and other East Asiatic nations, Indo-China not only secured its own safety and the safety of the peoples whose ward it had become, but it also ensured its continuance as an independent unit within the Co-Prosperity Sphere plan.

More and more Chinese also are ranging themselves on the side of the Nationalist faction in China because they have seen for themselves the peaceful progress and advancement made by the people living under the aegis of the Nanking Government. In four short years, the Nationalist regime has developed strength through good government and wise foreign policy.

The actions of the bulk of the intelligentsia of China, the farsightedness of the French in Indo-China and the wisdom of the Government of Thailand have all been borne out by subsequent happenings, and with Burma and the peoples of Southern Regions all cooperating enthusiastically toward a common end—a victorious conclusion of the present conflict, which means nothing short of complete expulsion of the Anglo-Saxons—the path which Australia should tread is clear. Otherwise, her fate is sealed, and thinking Australians are now beginning to realize it more than ever as Japan's stranglehold on her supply lines increases. Australia's emancipation lies in cooperation with, not opposition to, the comity of Greater East Asiatic nations.

Loses His Foothold

HEROIC FIGHT AT ATTU FORMS INSPIRING SAGA

Death Charge Symbolizes True Spirit of Warriors

By KEN NAKAZAWA

Only a few days ago, the last remnants of the Japanese army of occupation on Attu carried out their last charge.

This army of occupation, which consisted only of two thousand men, had resisted the onslaught of 20,000 American soldiers, holding them at bay for days and days, killing and wounding thousands of them. Then, when their force had been reduced to only 150, they charged into the midst of the enormous army and fought on until the last of them met a hero's death.

We hear that, when this last charge was about to be made, those of the Japanese soldiers who were unable to take part in the battle on account of illness or injury died by their own hand, so as to uphold the tradition of the Japanese soldiers never to be taken prisoner, as well as to accompany their comrades in spirit. We hear also that, during the past twelve months, in which the United States built fortifications around Attu, and attacked the island from land, sea and air, Colonel Yamazaki, who was in command of the detachment, proved his worth as a true warrior by not requesting one single soldier, or bullet even, from home to reinforce his thinning lines and depleting ammunition.

Small is the Island of Attu—small and of no strategic value as Knox himself declared. And this small island was guarded by a small detachment, consisting only of 2,000 men. And yet, in order to recapture this small territory, the United States used 20,000 soldiers and all the implements of war known to science. Moreover, the siege cost her many days and at least 6,000 lives. Knox declared, in the usual fashion, that the loss was only 600, but those who know what an enormous number of men an army must lose in order to make a forced landing on a craggy island like Attu, and take it against the army that fights to the last man, are not likely to accept such declaration on its face value.

Outnumbered 100 to 1

However, our purpose here is not to expose the falseness of Knox's report, but to show how valiantly and effectively these Japanese soldiers fought. When the 150 heroes made their last charge, they were outnumbered by almost 100 to 1. Besides, they were weak from days of ceaseless fighting. Nevertheless, they cleaved their way into the midst of the American army and battled for the glory of their Empire. Physically, they lost their last combat, but, spiritually, they won it just as gloriously as their comrades are winning theirs physically and spiritually in other theaters of the war.

These examples indicate, among other things, the fact that the Japanese soldiers have an overpowering sense of duty. Duty, to their way of thinking, is never complete until it is fully discharged. Others may regard it complete when they have done all that is possible under a given circumstance. After firing their last bullet, or breaking their last sword, these others may say that their duty is done, and hoist the white flag. But not the Japanese soldiers. They do not allow anything except full discharge to balance their scale of duty. If their guns become empty, they fight with swords; if the swords break, they fight with bare hands; and, if the hands, too, become useless, they hurl their bodies against their enemy. So they fight, leaping over the bodies of their comrades, bursting through the roaring liquid fire, screaming bullets and exploding hand-grenades, on and on until victory is won.

The Japanese soldiers do not abandon their battle even on the verge of death. On the contrary, the prospect of death rouses them into a greater fury. Since the time to close the book has come, they struggle all the harder to make their last entry the outstanding glory in the documents of life.

We believe that those Americans who saw the manner in which the last charge was carried out know how the Japanese soldiers die. Colonel Yamazaki and his men did not start their final march with defeat in their hearts. As can be seen from the Colonel's last communication, they smashed into the enemy, not to die of their bullets or dynamites, but to fall on them like thunderbolts and show them the might of the Imperial Japanese Army. It was a magnificent and spectacular display of their indomitable spirit—the spirit which remains unconquered despite all the dangers and suffering.

The Japanese soldiers have such overpowering sense of duty, not only because they are soldiers, but also because they are Japanese. Born and reared in the country which combines home, religion and state in her constituency, and, in which, the people have lived as brothers and sisters, and served their State for a long, long period of twenty-six centuries, the Japanese know no higher duty, or greater joy, than that of serving their country. Be they soldiers or civilians, men or women, the Japanese do not allow hardship, danger or death to deter them when they are working or fighting for their country, because, in this, they are impelled by religious fervor, filial devotion and patriotic zeal.

No Thought of Reward

Since it is their highest duty and greatest joy to serve their country, the Japanese carry out their duty with no thought of reward. In this respect, the Japanese are like the delicate six-leaved ray flowers which are said to bloom in Attu. We hear that these flowers resemble Sakura, or Japanese cherry blossoms, in their shape and coloring, and that, because of it the Japanese soldiers lovingly called them Attu-no-sakura, or the Japanese cherry blossoms of Attu. We believe that many of the soldiers who met the hero's death on that island carried them over their hearts, pressed between the pages of their memo books.

To some people, this Attu-no-sakura may be a symbol of vain oblation, because they, at least most of them, fight through ice and blizzard only to bloom and fall unseen. But, to the Japanese, who see glory, not in the fame or fortune their deeds may bring, but in the act of serving their own country, the flower which battles against fury of the elements in order to bring beauty to the far-away island is a magnificent emblem of true knighthood.

Incidentally, the Japanese cherry blossoms, after which these ray flowers were named, are cherished mainly because of the manner in which they fall. These blossoms do not cling to the tree until decay and discoloration set in, but leave it while they are still in the prime of beauty, as if to keep their memory forever beautiful. Moreover, the beauty they present as they fall, tumbling like drifting snow and whirling away like a million rose-winged butterflies, is acknowledged to be the crowning glory of spring time.

In this respect, the cherry blossoms symbolize the true spirit of the Japanese warriors. Even though these warriors do not live or die to make their memory beautiful, their sole purpose in life being to perform their duty as the chosen sons of Nippon, their willingness to relinquish life for the sake of their country, and their determination to make their death the crowning glory in the drama of life, certainly remind one of cherry blossoms.

The two thousand Japanese cherry blossoms of Attu—they are no longer here to glorify the mountains and valleys of the mundane world, but their indomitable courage and noble spirit of self-sacrifice, and, especially, the resplendent heroism they displayed in the last hour, will live forever in our memory to adorn, not only the spring time, but all the seasons in the history of mankind.

Contemporary *JAPANESE POEMS*

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Torasaburo Kawashima (1867-)

Torasaburo was engaged in Sino-Japanese trade until a few years ago. He is now leading a happy life of leisure in his native city Nagasaki, among whose poets he occupies the most prominent rank.

Death

Toshi oite Nozomi naki mi mo Kono ikusa
Kachi-nuku made wa Shinare zari keri.
I am advanced in years
And now no hope is left to me;
Yet never to death can I resign me,
Until this war is led to final victory.

The Reserve Power of Our Countrymen

Tatakai no Tsuzuku ni tsurete Kunitami no
Iyo-iyo Tsuyoki Chikara ozo shiru.
It is my immense joy to find
That as the war drags longer,
Both in spirit and energy
Our countrymen grow stronger.

Wistaria Flowers

Ikazuchi ni Sakareshi aio mo Wakanu made
Kozue ohite Matsu ni fuji saku.
Lo! beautiful wisterias bloom
Upon the gigantic pine-tree,
Completely covering its boughs,
Which were rent by the lighting wretchedly.

Kohan Watanabe (1888-)

Kohan is the president of the Sado Electric Light Company. The translator regrets that most of his masterpieces which beautifully depict nature are too delicate for translation.

Small Taxes

Isasaka no Fuwa ni monoyu Hito hajiyo
Ikusasuru mi wa Emitsutsu shinu ni.
Those people who
Of trifling taxes complain,
Be ashamed of yourselves;
Why, warriors die smilingly despite pain.

Kohei Tsuchida (1895-)

A well known poet, Kohei has published two collections of his verses.

Violets

Haru saraba Sumire wo tsumite Okuranto
Qmoishi mono wo Hito wa munashiki.
I meant to gather violets and send them
To her when the spring came round;
But ah! on earth
She is no longer found.

The Moon

Ine-giwa ni Futatabi minto Omoitaru
Misora no tsuki wa Kumo-gakure nishi.
I meant to see it again
Just before falling asleep,
But the moon in the solemn sky
'Mong clouds has hidden deep

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XII, No. 5, May, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Contents: March of Events, Japan's Southern Policy, Why the Reich-Soviet War? New Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Eden's Visit to Washington, Our "Emaciated Endurance," Trend in National Industrial Arts, America's Gold Policy, Essentials of the Japanese Spirit (V), Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Reviews, Chronicle of Current Events (March 21—April 20, 1943), and Documentary Material.

Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times Evening

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,880 TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1943 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

3 Heroes Guard Regimental Colors During 31 Days of Drifting on Ocean

Reach New Britain Islands After Grueling Journey Made Tortuous by Raking Thirst, Hunger and Exhaustion

Here is another story from the South Pacific front about the courage, fortitude and indomitable spirit of the men of the Imperial Forces. Guarding the regimental colors through 31 days of aimless, seemingly hopeless drifting on southern waters, three guards of the precious regimental colors finally reached an island of the New Britain group to tell the story of their miraculous deliverance from death.

These men were Sergeant Saburo Namiki, assigned as commander of the regimental colors guards, Corporal Kenzo Matsuda, guard, and Tokuzo Ogura, escort to the colors. While on the way to New Guinea, the transport ship carrying these men had been attacked by enemy planes and sunk. The three men with several others boarded a lifeboat. From then commenced the saga of their 31-day combat with starvation, thirst and the forever impending spectre of death.

The following is an account on how the men guarded the regimental colors, which they regarded as being more precious to them than life!

"First day—The outlines of New Guinea loomed like a hazy shadow on the distant horizon as dawn broke. But as expected, enemy patrol planes swooped toward us in a large formation, 10, 20, 40 in all.

"A large Boeing almost touched the ship's mast as it rained a shower of bullets on us. Our ship returned fire, and the fight continued for several moments.

Hit by Bomb

"One bomb hit the ship's No. 4 hatch and soon flames shot upward, threatening to spread through the whole ship. The Corps Commander, carefully guarding the regimental colors, ordered us into a lifeboat.

"The enemy planes again returned for the second attack in the afternoon. The Curtiss fighters dipped low as they unleashed their deadly bullets at us. We returned fire with heavy and light machine guns.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy planes came back again for the third time. Our Corps Commander was hit by an enemy bullet and died gallantly, courageously commanding his men to the very last. But the regimental banner was safe. We wrapped it carefully with canvas and tied it to the mast.

"Second day—After a night spent on a rough sea, the day broke. Far in the north, our transport ship still spurted flames and smoke. We were drifting southward, but we still had hopes of being rescued. In the afternoon enemy planes came again. One shell went through the bottom of our boat. We suffered no other damages. Our food supply consisted of rice for a day, hard biscuits for about 20 meals, 15 or 16 sticks of dried bonito, several cans of meat, a little sweet stuff and two barrels of water.

"Third and fourth day—Guided by a compass we rowed northward. The men manning the oars were allowed to quench their thirst with water just enough to fill the lid of their canteens at an hour's interval. Scan the horizon as far as we could, no sight of land met our gaze. We decided to lay the bodies of our

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Press Comments

Saturday, June 12

MAINICHI—Americans Reduced to Slavery

YOMIURI- HOCHI—Anglo-U.S. Policy Toward Aliens

Americans Reduced to Slavery

MAINICHI—In his speech at Newark, New Jersey, on June 3, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. declared: "Every American must set aside 25 cents of every dollar he earns for the national budget. The Americans must also buy $18,000,000,000 of war bonds that will be sold by the end of the year." In his Washington speech on May 25 he had said: "The United States still must spend $45,000,000,000 before the war ends. This must, of course, be covered by taxes and national bonds. The greater part of the taxes must be borne by people receiving incomes below $3,000 a year."

It seems necessary here to comment on the foregoing two points. The first is Morgenthau's statement that the Americans will have to buy $18,000,000,000 of war bonds by the end of the year. It must be remembered that already between the end of May and early this month bonds totaling $15,000,000,000 had been issued for sale. The second point is the war cost estimated by Morgenthau at $45,000,000,000. This amount, according to the new American budget, is less than half a year's war expenditure. Does Morgenthau think that the war will end by the end of this year? He has made an extremely curious statement.

At any rate, the burden on the American people today is extraordinarily heavy. Yet, according to the statement made by the president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, on May 10, the tax revenue can meet only one-third of the entire war cost, so that the American people must be prepared to bear heavier and heavier burdens in the future.

On the other hand, what are the living conditions of the American people who have wallowed in plenty? We have already enumerated the items of daily necessaries under distribution controls. According to a special dispatch to a Swedish paper from New York, silk stockings can be obtained there only on the black market. Articles at hotels there may be a little plentiful than those at London hotels but still there is an extreme shortage. Beef and pork are running low throughout the country and horse-meat, rabbit-meat and whale-meat are being substituted for them. Such is the recent state of affairs in that country known as the land of plenty. We must remember that shortages there are entirely different in nature from the case of Japan which has never enjoyed such abundance as America has.

Why are Americans undergoing such hardships and are likely to undergo more and more? Of course it is because they are at war but if that were all, the case would be exactly the same as ours. The matter is not so simple. Why is the United States fighting, in the first place? Is it defending itself against invasion by some country proposing to conquer it? The authorities at Washington may no doubt use all the sophistry at their command to dupe the people and drive them to sacrifices but it has amply been demonstrated that the war on the part of the United States is nothing more or less than at attempt to conquer the world, the attempt of a small proportion of Americans to prosecute their imperialistic policy. Their war aim cannot be spoken of in the same breath as ours.

The pitiable, blind people of America have been placed in the miserable condition of masterless dogs, their backs burdened with the war cost until their spines are ready to snap and their sons sent to die on foreign soil for a cause that is extremely vague. The American im-

(Continued on Page 2)

Army and Navy Receive Nearly ¥700,000 As Aircraft Output Funds From Societies

The Central Federation of Cooperative Societies on Friday afternoon donated to the aircraft production funds of the Army and Navy a sum of ¥689,693.75 which was contributed by the 8,000,000 members of their societies.

It was on June 2 of last year, when the Federation held a meeting here of its provincial representatives from all over the country that a resolution was passed to collect the aircraft production fund from among all of its members, each offering 10 sen.

The drive closed on June 8 of this year when it totaled the aforesaid amount. This was reported at Friday's plenary session of the provincial representatives assembled here.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Chief Takaji Miyagi of the General Affairs Department of the Federation accompanied by his secretary called at the Navy Ministry to donate ¥344,846.75 to the Ministry's aircraft production fund.

The War Ministry was visited at 2 o'clock the same afternoon by Ei Kumano, one of the directors of the Federation, who presented a sum of ¥344,847 to War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga.

U.S. RECOGNIZES NEW REGIME IN ARGENTINA

Britain Follows Suit—Buenos Aires Clarifies Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The United States has recognized the new Argentine Government headed by General Pedro Ramirez, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today, according to reports from Washington.

It is also reported from London that the British Government has decided to recognize the new Argentine Government.

Recognize Ramirez Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Ecuador and Venezuela have recognized the new Argentine Government today.

Recognized by 10 Nations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The new Argentine Government has already been recognized by Sweden, Hungary, Dominica, Bulgaria, Colombia, Bolivia Mexico, Poland, The Netherlands, and Greece.

The Argentine delegate to the Vatican called on Vatican authorities today and, reporting on the recent development in Argentina, asked for the formal recognition of the new Government.

Clarifies Domestic, Foreign Issues

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The new Argentine Government, immediately after its formation, clarified the general outlines of its national and foreign policies, and on June 9 announced the enforcement of strict domestic economic control.

Due to this, the people in Argentina have been completely deprived of their anxiety caused by the revolution, and all the papers in the country are expressing their fullest support to the new Government.

It is stated that the new Government is now going to effect the purge of political circles as well as the expulsion of Communism. Already here in this city, a number of Communist leaders have been arrested, and along with this, the Government also seems to be intending to break down the corrupted party politics.

Information emanating from Governmental quarters indicates that a large-scale national party, which will closely cooperate with the Government, is likely to be formed.

General Pedro Ramirez has not yet clarified his opinion on the formation of a new party, but he is maintaining a very cold attitude toward the existing political parties. Because of this fact, great disappointment is said to be shown by the Radical Party toward the Government's attitude.

Neutrality Reiterated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The new Foreign Minister of Argentina explained the diplomatic policy of the new Government in an interview given to American newspapermen today, declaring that with all European nations, Argentina is maintaining very friendly relations particularly with Britain, Spain and and Italy.

He also stated that the new Government will devote its entire efforts for the preservation of Pan-American Continent.

Meanwhile, the new Argentine Government issued an order today placing all airway companies under the control of the army.

Curtin Line-Up Breaks Aussie Cabinet Record

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The Australian Cabinet, under Premier John Curtin, today set the record of being the longest cabinet in office there, as 612 days have passed since its formation. It has surpassed the former record of 611 days set by the second Fisher Cabinet, in 1911-1913.

The Curtin Cabinet has gained another honor in having made no reorganization since its formation. This fact is quite rare in Australia where political changes are so frequent.

These records do not necessarily reflect the confidence of the people in the Cabinet, but are mainly due to the crisis facing Australia.

Japan Recognizes Provisional Regime Headed by Ramirez

The Japanese Government recognized on Friday the Provisional Government of Argentina headed by Lieutenant-General Pedro Ramirez formed on June 7, the Foreign Office announced this morning.

END OF STRIKE IN U.S. UNLIKELY

Negotiation Between Miners, Owner Hits Snag

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The coal miners' strike in the United States will probably be resumed as the negotiation between the mine owners and the United Mine Workers came to a deadlock with the mine owners formally notifying the Union today that the negotiation would be suspended until further order is received from the National War Labor Board, it is reported from Washington.

The attitude of the United Mine Workers has also become very strong, particularly because of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes' declaration of fining strikers.

In this connection, John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers, issued today a statement regarding this announcement of imposing fine and said that such a step is the application of the merciless economic punishment to the working class.

No Agreement Reached

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Many ups and downs are still expected on the way to complete settlement of the United States' coal mine strike.

Due to instructions to return to their work issued by Chairman John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America on June 7, the strike appears to have been settled, but no complete agreement of views has yet been reached between the Union and the coal mine workers with regard to the revision of wages.

Some observers presume that if direct negotiations do not progress between the labor and the capitalist, the solution of the problem will be entrusted to the National War Labor Board. However, in view of the fact that Lewis denies the jurisdiction of the same Board over the coal mine issue and he even persists that the action of the same Board is illegal, the frontal clash between Lewis and the American Government is believed to be unavoidable unless the Government presents some satisfactory measures of settlement to the Union authorities.

Opposes Roosevelt

It is generally believed here that behind Lewis' strong opposition to the interference by Governmental

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG AMERICAN FLOOD REPORTED SUBSIDING

21 Persons Lose Lives, 160,000 Made Homeless

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The great flood in America, that recently covered six Middle West States, has begun to subside. It is revealed that the flood so far has resulted in 21 losing their lives, 160,000 people, their homes and the total inundation of 2,000,000 acres of farms.

The flood covered the six States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana and Illinois for about three weeks from the beginning of May.

Along the Illinois and Mississippi River banks, barracks and tents have been built for those who lost their homes.

Benes Back in London

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—President Dr. Eduard Benes of the refugee Czechoslovakian Government, who had been negotiating with the United States and Canadian Governments during the past five weeks, returned to London today, according to London reports.

He is expected to visit the Soviet Union soon but no announcement has been made of his future movements.

BURMA PARTY ARRIVES HERE TO STUDY JAPAN

Economic, Cultural, Industrial Set-Up Will Be Inspected

The party of 25 Burmese leaders who are to inspect the industrial, agricultural, economic and cultural activities of Japan under the present wartime condition, arrived in Tokyo today at 9:11 a.m. The party will remain in the capital for about one week.

Burmese Visitors for Tokyo

The 25 members of the Burmese inspection party, who arrived in Japan on Thursday spent their first night's rest on Japanese soil, Domei reports.

The members of the Burmese party revealed to a Domei reporter upon their arrival, that they had come to make a thorough study of wartime Japan as well as to secure a fuller understanding of the Japanese people.

Commenting on their first impression of Japan, the delegates declared that the mountains reminded them of northern Burma near the Shan States.

"Since we left Shonan," one visitor declared, "our diet consisted only of Japanese food such as soy bean soup and sashimi so we felt as if we were partially acquainted with Japan already."

The members of the group disclosed that Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, has since he returned from his historic trip, repeatedly encouraged all races of East Asia, especially the youths, to visit Japan.

They expressed their determination to make the most of their present opportunity of being here by conducting a detailed study of present day Japan.

Declaring that Burma has done her utmost to prepare for independence against great odds they intimated that the establishment of a New Burma will require Japan's understanding leadership.

Kazuo Kubota, a member of the Burmese Military Administration and one of the visiting party, declared that the Burmese visitors are the most important figures in the rebirth of Burma.

"When they learn how immovable the Japanese determination is to fight the War of Greater East Asia to victory," he declared, "it will undoubtedly have a great effect on their future efforts to reconstruct Burma."

Although their stay here will be short, he stated, "I hope to make it a most worthwhile one, with the enthusiastic help of the Japanese officials."

France Promotes Roques

Domei

HANOI, June 11.—Adrien Roques, Chief Administrator of the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay, has been promoted to the rank of the Resident Superieur of Third Class by the French Government and will contin[illegible] in his present post.

Prior to the a[illegible]mption of his present post in February of this year, Mr. Roques was for many years the Acting Resident Superieur for Laos in French Indo-China and was also formerly the Chairman of the Frontier Demarcation Committee.

New Zealand Sets Election Day

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—New Zealand's House of Representatives announced today that a general election will be held in September, it is reported from Wellington.

Fans Sent to Front By Navy Ministry To Comfort Seamen

This year, as in previous summers since the days of the China Affair, fans have been sent to comfort the men of the Imperial Navy guarding the nation's defense on the foremost line of battle. The fans already dispatched to the various fronts by the Relief Bureau of the Navy Ministry have the words "Minds clear as unclouded mirrors," written by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

JAPANESE ARMY AIRPLANES BLAST VITAL HENGYANG AIRFIELD, HUNAN, SMASHING THIRTEEN ENEMY CRAFT

Nippon Forces Make Big Results During May in Shansi Area

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 11.—The Japanese Units conducting punitive operations against the Chungking forces and the Communist army in Shansi Province, fought with 33,131 enemy troops and scored composite results comprising 1,601 enemy dead and 452 war prisoners during the month of May.

The composite results, exclusive of the war results scored in the 1943 spring Taihang campaign, follow:

Number of engagements 203; enemy troops engaged 33,131; enemy dead abandoned 1,601; war prisoners taken 452; surrenderers 17; establishment destroyed one; war trophies seized 18 light machine-guns including 692 bullets; four bomb-throwers, 111 bullets, 287 rifles, including 15,589 bullets, eight automatic pistols, including 228 bullets, 37 pistols, including 1,407 bullets, 57 hand-grenades and many other arms and ammunition.

Yellow River Results Revealed

Domei

TSINAN, June 11.—Japanese Units garrisoned in sectors north and south of the Yellow River, in the northern regions of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan and Shantung provinces during May engaged 93,403 enemy troops and attained war results which included 12,537 enemy dead abandoned and 6,022 made prisoners.

The composite war results for this month follow:

Number of engagements 300, including 200 with Sino-Red troops; enemy troops engaged 93,403, including 25,755 Sino-Red troops; enemy dead abandoned 12,537, including 1,016 Sino-Red troops, and war prisoners taken 6,022 including 161 Sino-Red troops.

Seven enemy establishments were destroyed and seven trench mortars; eight heavy machine guns; 104 light machine guns; 5,776 rifles; 203 pistols; 13 automatic rifles, and a number of other arms and ammunition were taken as war trophies.

BRITAIN GIVES U.S. GOODS IN EXCHANGE FOR ARMS

Stettinius Bares Lend-Lease Figures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Edward Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, made public a report on the shipment of goods from Britain to the United States under the Lend-Lease Act, according to Washington reports.

Britain shipped to the United States, various goods totaling 1,362,000 tons, and building material of 2,177,000 tons from July 1942 to April 1, 1943.

Moreover, United States forces stationed in England receive various supplies in payment for arms and munitions sent from the United States including foodstuff and various war supplies.

The American soldiers received from Britain, in the first three months of the present year, 16,250,000 pounds of wheat flour, 5,500,000 pounds of potatoes, 5,000,000 loafs of bread, 7,250,000 pounds of sugar, 3,500,000 pounds of vegetables and other foodstuff.

Burma to Buy Surplus Rice

Domei

RANGOON, June 10.—Details of the new purchasing plan of the surplus rice crop of 1942 have been decided by the Central Administrative Organ of Burma.

The enforcement of the new purchasing plan is expected to raise the price of rice and thereby assist rice-growers in their rice-cultivation for the coming season and, at the same time, stabilize the economic structure of Burma, in which rice is by far the most important crop.

Wang Back in Peking

Domei

PEKING, June 11.—Wang I-tang, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who has been visiting Japan for a month, returned here this morning.

Eastern U.S. Faces Acute Gasoline Dearth Due to Recent Flood

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The Eastern States of the United States are now facing an acute shortage of gasoline due to the suspension of gasoline shipments from the Western States because of the recent flood in the Middle Eastern States, according to reports from Washington. About 43,000,000 people in various Eastern States are now deprived of the use of their own automobiles and buses. At Washington, all gasoline stands are closed and the motor bus service in the Capital has been entirely suspended for the first time since the outbreak of the present war.

CHURCHILL MAY SHIFT CABINET

Internal Split Said Reason; Bigger Voice Seen for Laborites

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Partial reorganization of the British Cabinet is likely to be made, according to reliable information available here.

A rumor to this effect has apparently been caused by the internal conflict between the British Labor and Conservative Parties, which has now developed into a grave national issue in Britain.

The London correspondent for the Social Democraten, of Stockholm reported on Friday that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill will shortly begin the reorganization of his Cabinet.

It is now rumored that present Secretary of Home Affairs Herbert Morrison, who hails from the Labor Party, will become Exchequer of the Treasury succeeding Sir Kingsley Wood, who will probably be appointed Viceroy of India as successor to Lord Linlithgow.

It is also reported that Morrison may be appointed Chief of the Accounting Department in the National Council of the Labor Party, which is shortly to be convened.

This particular report, along with the strengthened financial position of the Labor Party, indicates that Laborites will have a stronger voice in the British Government in the future.

Spanish Envoy to U.S. Reiterates Neutrality

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Spanish Ambassador Juan F. de Cardenas to the United States, who had been sojourning in Madrid to confer with the Spanish Government, returned to New York by air yesterday and immediately left for Washington, according to reports from New York.

At New York, the Ambassador told newspapermen that the Spanish Government has made new determination not be involved in the present war.

Bonifacio Given P.I. Post

Domei

MANILA, June 11.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in the Philippines, appointed Arsenio Bonifacio, Deputy Commissioner of Interior, on June 5 to the post of Acting Commissioner of Interior during the absence from office of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, who is now recuperating at a hospital after an attempted assassination, it was disclosed today.

U.S. Passes Bill Against Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The United States House of Representatives approved today the bill for prohibiting labor strikes, which was passed by the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, with 219 to 121 votes.

Others Heavily Hit, Imperial Headquarters Announces Today

In another exploit of incessant and fierce bombardments on important enemy bases in China, a Japanese Army Air Unit on June 10 made a surprise raid on an enemy airdrome in south-central Hunan Province and blasted or set afire 13 enemy planes and damaged several others, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning

The text follows:

"A Japanese Army Air Unit on June 10 attacked Hengyang airdrome and shot down six enemy planes and set afire or destroyed seven planes, while inflicting damages on several others.

"The loss on our side consisted of one plane which self-blasted itself."

Fengyang Base Blasted

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 11.—Taking advantage of fine weather, a large fighter-bomber formation of the Japanese Air Forces, under command of Commander X, left the base yesterday, reaching the skiesover Fengyang at 3:10 p.m.

Seven enemy P-40 type planes dared to challenge the Japanese raiders but the Japanese airmen ignoring them, opened fire against five enemy planes on the airfield, burning up two large-sized and two small-sized craft and damaging another.

Subsequently, 20 enemy fighters persistently attacked the Japanese raiders. In a 20-minute aerial battle that ensued, Japanese planes shot down six hostile aircraft, crippled two and damaged several others.

Air Control Gained

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, June 11.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued the following weekly report today:

"It was usual for the enemy air force to resort to offensive movements just for a show when they were at their wit's end. In the present summer offensive, the enemy resorted to similar tactics. One point markedly different from previous instances, was the cooperation of the American airmen, characterized by their obstinate attacks launched against the Japanese Forces. This cooperative strategy is regarded as having, for its object, the American assumption of leadership over Chungking's air force, and is attracting attention on that account.

"Also, the fact that the enemy confined its operations to small-scale offensives means that absolute control of the air is in the hands of the Japanese Air Force. It is considered, therefore, that as the enemy was unable to take action with the ground forces, it was compelled to start activities with mobile units.

"Against this enemy strategy, Army "wild eagles" carried out a

(Continued on Page 2)

Ministers, Advisers Confer

The regular roundtable conference was held by the Cabinet Ministers and the Cabinet advisers on Friday afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence attended by the Ministers concerned and the advisers.

The newly-appointed adviser, Kenjiro Matsumoto, was duly introduced by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the members conferred on the steps to be taken in order to further increase the fighting strength of the nation.

German Submarines Sink 9 Enemy Ships; 2 Others Torpedoed

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—In an attack on a group of strongly convoyed enemy merchantships, German submarines sank nine ships totaling 43,000 tons and torpedoed two others the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

MOLOTOV PLANT BOMBED AGAIN

Area of 400,000 Square Meters Utterly Ruined

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—A German bomber unit again made a raid on the Molotov motorcar factory at Gorky last night, according to German military authorities.

Motorcar Factory Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—The raid made last night on Gorky was mainly concentrated on the Molotov motorcar plant. Of the total factory area of 600,000 square meters, 400,000 square meters were blasted completely.

Photographs taken by scout planes showed that the great synthetic rubber plant of the city was aflame and buildings to the west of the factory entirely destroyed.

93 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—German air forces and anti-aircraft artillery corps in the Eastern Front, shot down 93 Soviet planes yesterday, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

R.A.F. Loses 536 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—During May, German fighter units, anti-aircraft corps, night fighter units and naval forces shot down 536 British planes in Germany and the occupied territory in Western Europe, German authorities announced today.

The above figure, however, does not include planes which were seriously damaged, or failed to return to England.

More than two-thirds of these British planes were two-motored bombers. By these losses, the R.A.F. has lost seven air companies and 3,000 airmen.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

perialists regard the lives of the people about as important as those of flies.

Anglo-U.S. Policy Toward Aliens

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the War of Greater East Asia entering the phase of decisive warfare, we are made to feel most keenly the deadily hatred of other races harbored by the Anglo-Saxon race. This inordinate hatred has been manifested in their attacks on our hospital ships. Their hatred of aliens is directed not only against us, who are fighting them, but even against those aliens who are fighting on their side, whom they have made their allies for the moment's convenience. This is a matter which is both laughable and worth consideration on our part and on the part of the East Asiatic races as a whole. We may point out the facts that the Anglo-Saxons in the Union of South Africa passed a law prohibiting Indians from buying land, and the strike at the Packard Motor Company in Detroit early this month over the discrimination against Negro workers The bill to abolish the Chinese Exclusion Act is encountering stiff opposition in the Senate even for the sake of making Chungking fight America's own war. Thus the authorities have been panic-stricken by the resentment being expressed at Chungking over the insult to the Chinese race.

The United States has instigated the Chiang regime to defend its own interests on the foremost line, addressing the Chungkingsters as "my friends." Tickled to death by America's honeyed words, the absurd Chungkingsters have cherished the fond illusion that they are "allies" of Americans. They do not recall that only 10 years after they began emigrating to California, attracted by the gold veins discovered there in 1850, Americans began to agitate for their exclusion. Through the treaties of 1868 and 1880 and by the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 they are entirely shut out of the fertile valleys and plains of America.

When we consider the immigration laws of America, we at once think of the anti-Japanese movement there. Until 1906 when the anti-Japanese problem became a serious issue over the exclusion of Japanese school children from American schools, the anti-alien movement in America was directed chiefly against the Chinese. Since the Japanese immigration question became a serious topic of the Pacific, the Chinese exclusion issue was thrust into the background by the impotence of the Chinese Government but the Chinese exclusion movement was nonetheless intensely raging on in the United States, and, as we have already mentioned before, some Chinese were even used as laboratory animals to be tested when the new law governing the execution of criminals was put into effect. The Chinatown in San Francisco became a good show-place for Americans from the country, while marriage of Americans with Mongolians was outlawed as in the case of Negroes. The Asiatic-aliens exclusion acts of 1917 and 1924 completely closed the door on the Chinese as well as Japanese.

Afraid lest our retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China should tear off their mask of justice and humanity, the United States have had the Democratic Senator Martin Kennedy, writer on China, Mrs. Pearl Buck, and editor of the magazine Asia, Richard Walsh, propose the abolition of the Chinese exclusion laws. But even this fraud is threatened to fall through because of the opposition in the House of Representatives Immigration Committee. To prevent its outright rejection, the voting on the measure has been postponed.

Any Chinese still believing in the friendship of the United States for the Chinese even in the face of this glaring fact can no longer be regarded as Chinese but mere slaves of the Americans.

We can ascribe Anglo-Saxon domination of the world to their thorough-going spirit of racial discrimination as much as to their command over matter. For the preservation or even mere comfort of their own race, they are capable of the most bestial atrocity against other races. The conquest of India, the Opium War, Boer War and the like, in the case of Britain, and the rape of Hawaii, conquest of the Philippines, lynching of Negroes and the like, in the case of the United States, are all cases in point. Although such Anglo-Saxon barbarism will eventually lead to their own destruction, we must bear it in mind when we must continue a most intense decisive struggle against such foes. China and India would do well to remember that there is no salvation for them other than the complete overthrow of Anglo-Saxon power throughout the world.

The Bean Behind the War

Soya Bean Plays Big Role as Substitute for Vital Materials Essential for Victory

Little does the ordinary man connect the common everyday soya bean with things other than part of his daily meal. Yet in this small bean are embodied potential factors indispensable to the prosecution of this war. From it are derived proteins, calories and vitamins essential to the well-being of Nippon's fighting forces, as well as important ingredients for the manufacture of arms and explosives. Behind the theater of actual warfare, this priceless cereal is substituting for certain raw materials to further help strengthen the war machine. Replacing, to mention a few, metals, rubber, glycerin, natural oils and wool, the soya bean is playing a vital role in the materialization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Two thirds of the world's total soya-bean output comes from Manchoukuo.

Versatile Uses of the Bean

Explosives have been segregated by scientists from the wonder bean; Japan has at her disposal an inexhaustible supply of this bean to meet her demands for the victory which she is to attain as for the protection and welfare of the very earth on which the soya bean thrives.

Chemically prepared and subjected to high pressure, this bean appears in the form of a tough, tenacious and corrosion-proof plastic. Indifferent to ax blows, scratches and virtually indestructible, it is inferior to steel only in tensile strength. Readily taking to forms and being light in weight, this plastic makes feasible the hitherto engineering impossibility of mass-production of aircraft. Incorporated in body designs, this plastic results in lighter army transport vehicles, saving dead-weight and thereby increasing their efficiency.

On the table as "the ordinary man's meat and the poor man's milk," the soya bean has taken to wings and has become a nation's indispensable raw material—indispensable in formulating, and indispensable in maintaining, the raw material independence of Greater East Asia.

With the aggregate of Asia's soya bean output at the beck and call of the capable staff of Nippon's scientists and technicians, a powerful, impregnable nation is envisioned.

500 Plant Varieties

As remarkable as the limitless uses of this bean is the number of over 500 plant varieties from which it comes. Prospering in the wide latitude of cold-ridden Hokkaido to tropical Formosa, the plants may be found in stature topping the head of a man, to shrubs barely reaching the knee, their foliage and color varying in as many different ways and shades as their surroundings. From this multiformity of plants comes the basically same bean.

Although botanists may be persistently toiling for the improvement of the plant and seed, the majority of people who are acquainted with this bean remain content as long as it faithfully answers the call of their stomachs. To the stubborn scientists it presents, besides the ability to satisfy hunger, innumerable possibilities and mysteries yet to be solved. As early at 2838 B.C. the virtues of this bean were described in Chinese documents, and according to some authorities more than 50 centuries ago in China, Manchuria and Korea. However, in these historical times the uses were limited to the immediate requirements of man. But as science progressed the latent properties of this bean were further exploited. And today, the horizon of the little bean reaches unfathomable proportions, serving competently in more ways than one behind the lines, and holding its own with iron and steel on the battle-front.

To the general public, the soya bean serves the dual purpose of gratifying both his internal and external desires: 'miso-siru', 'tofu', oil and soy, in addition to the comparatively recent developments of butter, margarine, soap, cosmetics and wool. To industry, this bean furnishes such extracts without which it would be greatly handicapped: requisite extracts for the fabrication of glycerin, paints, linoleum, printing inks and rubber substitutes. The prominent role played by this bean in contributing directly to the war cannot be overestimated.

Malta Isle Bombed By Axis Warplanes, British Forces Admit

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—Air-raid alarms were sounded three times yesterday evening at Malta and at the first and third alarms, the island was bombed by Axis airplanes, the Headquarters of British Defense Forces at Malta announced today. No details are revealed about the damage caused.

End of Strike In U.S. Unlikely

(Continued from Page 1)

organs lies his political ambition, which implies that he has not changed his policy of opposing to the Roosevelt regime since the last Presidential election.

A report available here indicates that at the end of last month, Lewis proposed that his Union be made a member of the American Federation of Labor. This proposal seems to have caused wide repercussions in the United States, and it is attracting considerable attention of the American public, aside from the pending solution of the coal mine dispute.

In connection with this matter, the magazine Time on May 31 stated that with the Presidential election next year, the American labor magnate, Lewis, has already commenced his sinister maneuvers of bringing about a change in the national political influence.

According to the same magazine, Lewis' proposal to return to the A.F.L. has been made as a result of secret conference with the Chairman of the American Builders' Union.

Meanwhile, Chairman William Green of the A.F.L. is said to have told reporters: 'The Executive Committee of the A.F.L. is considering the acceptance of Lewis' proposal with goodwill."

Will Strengthen A.F.L.

If Lewis' return to the A.F.L. materializes, the A.F.L. will come to have a membership of nearly 7,000,000, thus assuming a far greater influence than the Congress of Industrial Organization which has a membership of 5,000,000. This means that Lewis will come to possess an overwhelming influence in the American labor world with which he can play an important political role in the next Presidential election.

The Time further declared: "Lewis is a very crafty man, and he is a thorough opportunist. In the present coal mine strike, he cannot entertain such an optimistic view as he did the year before last because in the present case, he has three enemies, Roosevelt, the War Labor Board, and the public. His proposal to re-join the A.F.L. is apparently intended to break this deadlock."

The vice-chairman of the American Automobile Labor Union also explains Lewis' stand by saying: "In order to develop the anti-Roosevelt movement, Lewis will have to depend on large-scale labor movement. However, as he failed in organizing a new labor movement he cannot chose any other means than to join the A.F.L."

It is yet uncertain whether or not the A.F.L. will allow the United Mine Workers of America headed by Lewis to join it, but in view of the fact that the A.F.L. is dissatisfied with the Government's measures to check inflation, it is presumed very likely that the A.F.L. will perhaps approve the participation of the Lewis faction.

THREE HEROES GUARD COLORS

(Continued From Page 1)

Corps Commander and another at rest in the sea. We solemnly lowered the bodies, after bringing their hands to salute toward the regimental colors, into the briny depths. We could see enemy planes flying in the distance. Toward evening we cooked the rice for the first time and had half a cup each.

Attacked by Thirst

"Fifth day—The sun beat relentlessly on us. The water supply had been exhausted and our throats were parched with thirst. Holding on to the side of the boat, we submerged our bodies in the water. This helped to relieve our thirst a little. We had another half cup of rice in the evening.

"Sixth day—We came across a collapsible steel boat on which were Second-Lieutenant Masuoka and others. The strong and healthy passengers were transferred to our boat so that we could keep on rowing, while the other boat was towed. We finished our last rice this day. The boat was pointed direct north but reverse currents impeded our progress.

"Seventh day—Another of our wounded Lance Corporal Zensaku Hasegawa, died.

"Eighth day—About 10 o'clock in the morning, we heard the roar of of an airplane, and thinking it to be one of our planes, we frantically waved a Rising Sun flag. The enemy plane swept past after releasing a shower of bullets at us.

"Ninth day—Toward three o'clock in the afternoon, we heard the roar of engines again; this time we kept quiet. We could see the faces of men peering down at us from the American plane. They left us unmolested probably mistaking us for some natives, as we were naked and our skin had been burned to a dark hue.

"10th day—Two soldiers and one sailor died.

"11th day—Another death today.

"12th day—The much waited for squall came toward evening. We spread the canvas and caught just enough water to half fill the water barrel. Our number was reduced one more today.

"13th day—Reverse currents forced us southward. Our strength was fast failing, however, we did not fail to salute the colors each morning and evening, crying desperately and determinedly in our hearts, "We cannot die. The colors must be saved."

"14th and 15th day—One more soldier and a sailor passed away.

"17th day—A torrential squall filled our water barrels full, but the chilling cold that night pierced us to the marrow.

"18th day—Small crabs about the size of our thumbs clinging to drift wood gave us some nourishment.

Make Fishhook

"19th day —We contrived to make a fishhook from a piece of wire of a mosquito mask and with a strip of rag as bait were able to land a shark.

"20th and 21st day—Another death today. We thought we saw land, and headed north. We rowed till we were exhausted but nothing resembling land came into sight. We had an idea that the New Britain Islands were to the north.

"22nd and 23rd day—Nothing was caught on our improvised fishhook. A turtle floated near. We caught it.

"24th day—One more comrade gone.

"26th and 27th day—More and more succumbed to malaria, from exhaustion and hunger. No one was able to move, and we prepared for the last. The regimental colors would be tied to a gun and sunk, after which we would all die gallantly by our own hands. However, Heaven had not forsaken us yet, for a shark tugged at our fish line. Our last minutes were prolonged for a little while yet.

"28th day—Land seemed to be near for we were able to pick up a few floating coconuts.

"29th day—Someone shouted "an island!" Sure enough we were able to distinguish the form of three islands. Our spirits revived and with two men pulling at one oar, we rowed with all our might.

"30th day—From somewhere in our weakened bodies unknown strength sustained us as we pulled at the oars. Even the dying, raised themselves with superhuman efforts and helped drench the oarsmen with water dipped up with their mess tins. The islands loomed large by evening.

"31st day—A squall about two thirty in the morning quenched our thirst, and with renewed strength we tackled the oars again. With the faint glimmer of dawn, we could clearly discern the coral shoals about six kilometers ahead. The palm trees became plainly distinguished about 10 o'clock. Then in the afternoon about three o'clock, the boat's keel scrapped over the pebbles of the beach. We had reached land! The first words we uttered were addressed to our dead Corps Commander "The regimental colors have been saved!"

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

New Fighting Spirit Guides Japan, Germany

The sustaining power of the Japanese nation, both militarily and economically, has reached its period of greatest development with the heroic struggle of the 2,000 men at Attu whose deeds resemble the iron will of the soldiers of Germany at Stalingrad. The battle of Attu has created a new fighting spirit.

Thus, declared Adam Vollhardt, Chief of the German News Agency, when he was asked about his impressions of wartime Japan.

"The great military victories since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have shown the tremendous striking power and range of the Japanese fighting forces," Chief Vollhardt declared, adding that "the spiritual qualities of Japan—the spirit of Bushido—have burgeoned in their greatest glory.

The Chief stated that the battle of Attu, like the battle of Stalingrad, cannot be called a setback for the Axis nations.

"An unconquerable fighting spirit has been created," he said. "The reaction of the event at Attu upon the whole Japanese nation is most remarkable. I was amazed when thousands of young people throughout the country volunteered for service in the fighting services These people, too, want to do their share for the country just like the heroes of Attu. Even the women of wartime Japan who, in the past, owing to the traditional Japanese education remained at home, are now out in the public, taking part in patriotic organizations and doing their bit behind the guns.

"Nations like Japan and Germany with such moral and spiritual strength can, for this reason alone, never be defeated. The events at Attu and Stalingrad have created a new foundation for even greater collaboration and unity between Japan and Germany."

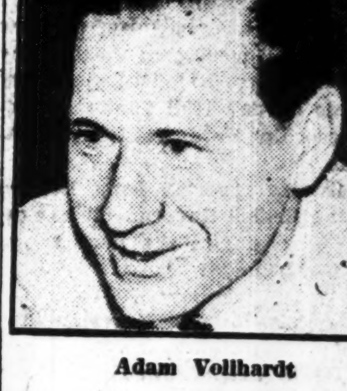
Chief Vollhardt pointed out that Germany's relations with Japan are inspired from an unfeigned desire to become true friends.

"The two nations are not united by a military alliance alone," he stated, "but also by spiritual bonds. The relations between Japan and Germany date back to the time when German scientists, many decades ago, came to this country to establish friendly relations from a purely cultural standpoint. This fact should not be overlooked as it differs from the intentions of our present common enemies, the United States and Britain, who came to Japan with battleships and guns."

"The people of Germany are as eager as ever to hear about Japan. German soldiers want to hear about the deeds of the Japanese fighters; German sailors want to get acquainted with Japanese seamen; and German youths have forever taken a permanent interest in the youths of Japan," he said.

The Chief of the German News Agency regretted that the United States and Britain were not able to see for themselves the remarkable fortitude and strength of Japan. He ventured to add that if the enemies saw Japan as she is today they would be a little more careful about their loud gasconades and mealy-mouthed propaganda.

"Not far away from my house, there is a school and as I go by



Adam Vollhardt

there everyday, I am always struck by the eagerness and enthusiasm the little fellows show in their daily sports. Here and everywhere, one can find demonstrations of ceaseless effort and unlimited readiness to go through the war until the enemies have been totally crushed."

Chief Vollhardt termed the food situation in wartime Japan as satisfactory. "People are still able to enjoy dinner at any restaurant without having to bring their ration tickets along," he observed and praised the officials of the Japanese Government for taking the lead in converting their gardens into vegetable farms.

"Farming will prove to form a good physical relaxation," he added, "and the whole population will profit by the increase in farm products. The experience in Germany, in this respect, especially in the first World War, has for many years proven to be successful as the cultivation of every bit of land has helped a great deal to the self-sufficiency of the country."

CHINA AUTHORS LEAVING CHIANG

Many Are Returning To Peking, Nanking-- Bright Future Noted

A new era in literature is dawning in China, as many well-known Chinese authors, who formerly were anti-Japanese in their writings, are deserting Chungking and returning to Peking and Nanking, declared Kawakami, Japanese literary envoy to China.

Mr. Kawakami has just returned from a two-month trip in the Continent.

"Just as Chungking generals are joining with the National Government of China, so are the foremost figures among Chungking's anti-Japanese authors, including Yu Tafu and Pa Chin," he said.

After the plenary session of the Japan-China Cultural Conference at Nanking closed on April 3, Mr. Kawakami went on a tour of inspection to Shanghai, Peking, and Mengchiang.

Is Different Movement

"This new literary activity," Mr. Kawakami declared, "does not owe its initiation to the present wartime situation, nor does it depend for its origin upon Japanese or Occidental literary ideals."

He then enumerated three motivating factors for the emergence of this new literary era first and foremost was the Greater East Asiatic Literary Conference, which was convened last fall here with the participation of four authors from North China, seven from Central China, and three from Mengchiang.

"These Chinese authors succeeded in grasping the very essence of Japanese literature, and were convinced of the sincerity of the Japanese writer," Mr. Kawakami said adding, "that their efforts should be patterned after Japanese ideals was the concensus of opinion of these representatives.

"The participation of the National Government of China in the current war constituted the second motive, while the establishment of Japan's new China policy convinced the most skeptical of Chinese authors of the possibility of their having an independent literature and literary movement"

Many Magazines Started

"Many literary magazines were started in China in the past three months, including one published in Shanghai with Liu Yu-sheng as editor-in-chief. Mr. Liu is one of the most modern contemporary writers and much is expected of him by even President Wang Ching-wei.

"Under the joint leadership of Chou Tso-jen and Shen Chi-wu, two periodicals, "Literature and Arts Magazine" and "Literary Collections" have been published in Peking, while in Central China the publication of two more periodicals are projected.

"The fact that Chinese literary circles heretofore lacked an impartial literary organ has been the main reason why new literary movements have failed to materialize in China for the past several years. Literary men of the Continent now will gather around the newly started magazines, which would maintain a position as impartial literary organs."

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FRENCH REBELS HIT DEADLOCK

De Gaulle Indignant At Giraud's Assumption Of Two Positions

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—The so-called Committee for the Liberation of France which is composed of French rebels in Africa has again come to a deadlock with General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri H. Giraud conflicting in views.

The stalemated situation is illustrated by the fact that the meeting of the same committee which was to be opened yesterday failed to be held as scheduled and neither was it conducted today.

The reason is that General de Gaulle, who ever since the beginning of the present Algiers Conference, has been opposed to General Giraud's assuming the two concurrent posts of the chairman of the French Liberation Committee and as Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Army, yesterday demanded of General Giraud in his letter that the rebel army be reorganized and pro-Vichy elements in the army be purged. General de Gaulle even sent around the facsimile of the letter to the committee members.

It is reliably learned that General de Gaulle in his letter expressed his intention to cede from th Committee if his demands are not accepted.

Although General Georges Catroux is now trying hard to mediate between the two Generals, no prospect has so far been seen for the solution of the issue.

Java Plans Sugar Trust To Stabilize Industry

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 11.—Java's sugar industry shortly will be placed on a firm basis with the organization of a sugar trust, which will have complete control of production and distribution of sugar and its affiliated industries, such as production of alcohol and butanol.

With relinquishment of direct control by the Military Administration, a pronounced increase in sugar production is anticipated. The problem of over-production is expected to be satisfactorily solved by increasing the utility of sugar for other purposes such as production of alcohol and butanol.

It is recalled that Java's sugar industry was formerly under monopolistic control of Dutch capitalists, but with the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, control was taken over by the Japanese Military Administration. Sugar experts then were brought from Taiwan to tide over the exigency.

U.S. Purchasing Power Tops Supply of Goods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—President Roosevelt today disclosed at the press conference that the balance between the general purchasing power and supply of goods in the United States, is now about to surpass the margin of $16,000,000,000, according to information from Washington.

He also declared that in view of the serious menace of vicious inflation the United States Government is preparing to submit to Congress, new bills to checking inflation.

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Japanese Smash 13 Enemy Planes

(Continued from Page 1)

surprise attack on Liangshan on June 6, setting more than 20 enemy machines aground on fire, and also downing one plane in the fighting over Enshih. Further launching a surprise attack on Kienou on June 9, Japanese Air Units destroyed various military installations at that airfield. Frustrating the enemy's stealthy movements, the Japanese Forces are maintaining complete air control over the whole of China.

"Meanwhile, on June 6 Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng, in command of the South Shantung section of the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone, joined the Nanking Government, bringing with him 20,000 troops. The 112th Division and the 123rd Division under his command were units of pure Northeastern lineage, and were strong supporters of effective resistance against Japan for the past 12 years since the Manchurian Incident. Therefore, the blow given to the leaders identified with the old Northeastern army, has proved to be very heavy.

"Since the entry of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Asia, some 12 Generals of the Chungking army in North China have offered to participate in this war on the side of the Nanking Government.

"The fact that instead of surrendering on a small scale as in the past, the enemy have begun to join the Nanking Army collectively in a large number, tells how the Chungkingites are losing their fighting spirit, and also indicates the deep penetration of the prowess and benevolence of the Imperial Forces and the steady development of the political power of the Nanking Government."

Filipino Party Arriving

A party of 22 Filipinos will arrive in Tokyo June 15, it was announced by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry this noon. The members will inspect various phases of Japan's wartime activities during their stay in the country.

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